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LOST AT SEA.

T. E. ALDRICH IN THE ATLANTIC, IN MEMORY OF RALPH KEELER.

The solemn head that Guido drew
Looks down from out its leafy hood—
The holly berries, gleaming through
The pointed leaves, seem drops of blood.

Above the cornice, round the hearth,
Are evergreens and spruce-tree boughs;
'Tis Christmas morning; Christmas mirth
And joyous voices fill the house.

I pause, and know not what to do;
I feel reproach that I am glad;
Until to-day, no thought of you,
O comrade! ever made me sad.

But now the thought of your blithe heart,
Your ringing laugh, can give me pain,
Knowing that we are worlds apart,
Not knowing we shall meet again.

For all is dark that lies in store!
Though they may preach, the brotherhood,
We know just this, and nothing more,
That we are dust, and God is good.

What life begins when death makes end?
Sleek gownsman, is't so very clear?
How fares it with us?—Oh, my friend,
I only know you are not here!

That I am in a warm, light room,
With life and love to comfort me,
While you are drifting through the gloom,
Beneath the sea, beneath the sea!

O wild green waves that lash the sands
Of Santiago and beyond,
Lift him, I pray, with gentle hands,
And bear him on—true heart and fond!

To some still grotto far below
The washings of the warm Gulf Stream
Bear him, and let the winds that blow
About the world not break his dream!

—I smooth my brow. Upon the stair
I hear my children shout in glee,
With sparkling eyes and dancing hair,
Bringing a Christmas wreath for me.

Their joy, like sunshine deep and broad,
Falls on my heart, and makes me glad;
I think the face of our dear Lord
Looks down on them, and seems not sad!

She Hath Done What She Could.

A Story of the Christmas Spirit.

Written for the Toledo BLADE.

"Ah, me!" sighed the widow Brenton, as she sat sewing near her dim lamp, on a dreary, rainy, chilly November evening. "Ah, me!" what a luxury a bright cheerful fire would be to-night. Oh! bitter poverty; never before have I felt thy inexorable power as now, with the approach of dreary winter; my little dependence swept away by the failure of Crash & Co., father, mother and husband dead, who is there to care for me, and mine? No one. A few weeks more and Christmas, the season to which I have always looked forward with such joyous anticipations, will be here to mock me with its shades of departed happiness; and, oh, under what changed auspices. I have nothing, positively nothing, with which to make glad the hearts of my dear children as in former years; even the bare necessities of life seem beyond my reach, much less the little luxuries and superfluities whose accustomed uses now make their deprivations so hard to bear. And as memory recalled many of the happy domestic festivals of bye-gone years, upon similar anniversaries, and their joyous scenes and the actors who had peopled them, passed in review before her mind, the contrast between her now forlorn and forsaken condition, oppressed her with two-fold gloom and hopelessness, and unbidden tears dimmed her eyes and fell so fast upon her work that she was forced to lay it aside, as she unrestrainedly gave way to their depressing influences. The night was already far advanced, but she heeded it not, as she recalled the happier scenes of her earlier life, which, as they passed before her, in comparison with her present existence, seemed possessed with the pleasurable variety, the beautiful colors and the charming forms of the figures of a kaleidoscope—all sorrows and griefs forgotten, and only joys and pleasures remembered.

Mrs. Brenton had been the only child of idolizing parents, who, though living in comfortably competent circumstances, had never been affluent; nevertheless had been able to afford her every comfort and many luxuries, and though educating her well, she had been reared, like most other girls of her acquaintance, without any regard whatever to any species of remunerative life work. Her father had always been more generous than just, and at his death, his pecuniary affairs, which had been considered prosperous up to this time, were found to be insolvent. Some years previous to this event she had married a young man in good social position, to whom she was sincerely attached. Though temperate, industrious and moderately talented, and in the receipt of a fine remunerative salary, the luxuriant manner in which he had been reared, an increasing family, her want of knowledge of judicious economy and lack of that executive ability by which careful household management can make one dollar perform the services of two without it, had prevented him from laying up anything towards amassing a competence for that future when he could no longer expect to toil.

After her father's death, her mother had taken up her abode with her, and within the year both husband and remaining parent had died, leaving her with no other pecuniary dependence than the interest of a small life insurance policy, the principal of which, just before the opening of our story, had been lost by the failure of the banker with whom she had deposited it, and thus she was left penniless and hopeless, with her three children, and while friends commiserated her happy situation and ended their condoling remarks regarding her with, "Poor, helpless thing, it's really impossible to say what will become of her, for she is so incompetent," her little means gradually diminished, until absolute want was for the first time her grim and terrible visitor.

No wonder that she was discouraged. At the age of thirty-five, she had never earned a dollar by the labor of hand or brain, and the art of frugal living was as unknown to her as the Greek language, and no wonder that poor Mrs. Brenton could see nothing but starvation and want before her and her little ones, as she silently wept until her flickering light admonished her that the night was far spent, and the morning at hand, when she sought her couch with the heaviest of hearts, and from very exhaustion found that relief and rest in the brief oblivion of sleep, which kind mother Nature sends to her weary and overburdened children.

A bright, clear autumnal sun awakened her, and with it the gloom of the previous night seemed to have departed; and although weak from loss of sleep, she felt more courageous, and cheerfully calling her children, began her ordinary toil with zest and alacrity. "I think my tears must have done me good," said she to herself; "I feel so much more energetic than yesterday, and more like fighting against the sea of troubles which appears ready to swallow me up at every turn.—Somehow I *will* try to live comfortably through the winter, and make my dear ones happy, too, on Christmas day; but how?—that's the question. Well, where there's a will there's a way, and I will begin to find that way this very day. Oh! if I had only been taught some paying employment in youth—some *metier*, as the French express it—upon which I could now rely for support. Why is it that parents will not educate their daughters to some definite life-work, instead of permitting them to drift on through life as aimlessly as I have done, and when storms and adversities come, leave them as helpless as I now am?—But I am not, must not, and will not be helpless, but will work bravely and not be discouraged if succes does not come at first. I've health at least, and until that fails, my courage shall not.

The morning labor over, her two elder children in school, and the baby asleep, she began to revolve plans in her busy brain, to solve that enigma which has puzzled so many more able heads than hers, viz.: how to support herself and family on nothing a year. How many a mother, suddenly bereft of friends and fortune has been as helpless, as she, and such an one alone can sympathize with and comprehend her situation. "O, what can I do to make a living?" said she, impatiently. "Take boarders, but who would trust me for the rent of a house sufficiently large, and then how could I ever succeed and find time to give the children any care. Teach school, perhaps, but there's no school to teach at present, and besides if I could get one, I have not the least fitness for the teacher's profession, and then there's the baby, again; who would care for him when I'm away all day?" Then to canvass for some picture, newspaper, or patent right suggested itself, but was abandoned, as she realized her natural unfitness for any pursuit of the kind. Hope was failing fast, and grim despair usurping its place, when with a forced laugh she said to herself, "Well, every one was created for some purpose, and I too must be; let me see, did I ever have a knack for *any thing*," and as the answer came she laughed so loudly and merrily that she awakened the baby, and soothingly taking him in her arms she continued, "father used jokingly to remark that I was naturally adapted for three things—making pickles, playing the piano and selling goods." What a queer medley of gifts, buts its true perhaps after all, and who knows but the natural genius which I possess in these three directions may help me out of my troubles. And rocking baby back and forth, she planned her future. Hastily preparing herself for a walk and placing him in his little carriage, she sought an auctioneer, and to the best advantage, disposed of all such furniture, carpets, etc., as she could spare, and renting a small suit of rooms, removed thither, beginning with a reduction of rent as the first item towards that economy which she now felt must be the substratum upon which her future success, if she achieved it, must rest

No sooner was she settled in her new home than she began work in earnest. Although the season was far advanced, it was not yet too late to procure materials of the less perishable sort, like cauliflower, onions, peppers, &c., for pickles, while cucumbers in brine were easily obtained. Preparing some half dozen little glass jars, in her own peculiar manner she set out to find a market for her wares. Disappointment awaited her in many places where the season's supply had already been obtained, but enough success crowned her perseverance, and several good and permanent customers were secured through the pack for selling goods, which was one of her natural attributes, and though her profits were not great, a beginning was made towards the replenishment of her rapidly decreasing means. Much encouraged by her partial success, she found time, aside from making the required amount of pickles, to regain in some measure what she had lost in music. Though much out of practice, her past knowledge came back to her, and she gained courage and sought pupils.

"I am sure I'm doing what I can," was her daily soliloquy, and it was wonderful what a magnetic influence these simple words possessed over her. She was gifted with a correct ear and an appreciative taste for music, and though she had always neglected that practice upon which excellence must depend, her natural taste now proved of great advantage, and by some study she soon felt competent to instruct beginners in the science. These she found in a few pupils from the humble walks of life, who came to her rooms semi weekly, and whose progress was such that she was never afterwards without scholars until all necessity for labor had passed away. Although the remuneration was limited, she rejoiced again in her success, for she was doing what she could, and while poverty was still her unwelcome guest, she met him smilingly, since want had left her roof and independent content was dwelling beneath it instead.

The holy day week drew near, and the lightness of her purse admonished her that nothing could be spared for Christmas gifts; her affectionate mother-heart, however, could not be forced by circumstances, however adverse, to forego the idea of making the expected anniversary a happy one to her children, and once more saying to herself, "I will do what I can," she went forth into the busy world. Entering a toy store, crowded with buyers, she demanded half-day employment. The proprietor was startled by so strange a request, but as she explained her situation, and stated that one-half of each day was needed for other employment, and that she felt that she was perfectly competent, and could fill the situation to his satisfaction, he replied that, as he needed more assistants, he would engage her as she had desired for the holiday season. With her oldest child at home during half the day, the struggling mother went forth every afternoon to her renewed toil, and as saleswoman developed great natural adaptability for her new work, pleasing employer and customers, and when the season was over for which she had been engaged, a new engagement was entered into, whose added recompense served to bar all approach of dire poverty. Though her time was all occupied, and no moment of leisure made it drag wearily, she found a happiness in her own self-help never experienced before. On Christmas Eve, when her task for the day was over, her children were gladdened by the spirit of Christmas as in former years, and the inexpensive little gifts which hung from a self-improvised Christmas tree were as precious to them as orient pearls of great price, and never was festal board more thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by epicureans, although every dish which garnished it bore impress of simplicity and frugality. Years afterward, when brighter days dawned, she looked back with joy to this dark and trying era of her life, since it proved her greatest and most valuable discipline in treating her the beatitude of self reliance.

Until her children had reached years of maturity, and were themselves enabled to take her place as money earners in the world, the faithful, courageous mother continued to pursue the singular occupations which had suggested themselves so opportunely to her, that she always considered them in the light of a providential inspiration, at a moment when she had very nearly become the victim of hopeless despair. And in alluding to this turning point of her life, when she emerged from her helpless position to one of independence and subsequent ease and comfort, she affirms that it was the spirit of Christmas which inspired her to do what she could, and which transformed her from a helpless, desponding woman to a strong and resolute one, fully determined to fight life's battle and come out victor.

May the same good influence be with any and all of our readers, be their pathway bright, or overshadowed with tempestuous clouds, at the coming anniversary of the home festival, whose observance commemorates the coming of Him whose mission was to bring peace and good will to earth's unhappy children. And should afflictions like these which threatened to crush out hope, ambition and usefulness in the heart of our humble and simple-minded heroine, ever overcloud their pathways, may the good spirit of Christmas, with its child-like trust and unfaltering faith, be perpetually with them to scatter with its rosy morning light and its never dying youth, the storm-clouds from their life horizon. Humble, lonely and toilsome may be the work found at hand, yet, if undertaken with a cheerful spirit, it brings its own reward, for surely none can do better than her of whom the great Prophet and Teacher wrote, "She Hath done What She Could."

ROSA L. SEGUR.

A CHRISTMAS SLEIGH RIDE.

Chat with Santa Claus about Children's Stockings and Presents.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton was out late one Christmas Eve when he fell in with an old gentlemen who invited him into his sleigh. What then happened tells in *Scribner* for January:

The old gentleman pulled a bag from behind the seat, and taking it on his lap proceeded to show me some of the contents.

"They seem to be old-fashioned toys," I remarked.

"Yes," he said with a sight, "these new-fangled affairs are of no service to me. You couldn't get a paddle-wheel steamer, with a real engine, into a stocking. And there's scarcely a girl in the land who wears a stocking large enough to hold a doll's trunk, furnished with silk dresses, bonnets, and all the necessary underclothes. No, I have to confine myself to such things as bear a proper proportion to the feet and legs of children. There is one thing," he said, turning upon me his still jolly old countenance, "that has had more influence than anything else in causing the general indifference with which I am now regarded."

"And what's that?" I asked.

"Furnace heat," he said. "What sensible person, old or young, could expect a fellow with a bag on his back, to come down a flue and through an iron register? It would be absurd to try to make even a child believe that anything of the sort is possible."

And then he put away his bag and took the lines again, with a look of resignation.

"It's all wrong," said I, "all wrong! The old way was the best."

"No doubt of it," said he, "but what can you expect? Everything old is changing, changing, changing."

"How about old furniture?" I asked.

"That seems popular enough."

"That's changing, too," he answered. "Coming down out of the garret into the parlor. As to people, in general, I scarcely know what to make of them. There will soon be no such thing as Christmas. Hereabouts it is losing ground every year, and New Year's Day is taking its place. The jolly old Christmas festivities are almost forgotten, and the young men are satisfied to trot around on New Year's Day and nibble cake and drink wine at a hundred different places, while the women sit and smile at a hundred different men—some friends and some strangers—till the day's done. What's sad that to the grand old times we used to have? But, as I said before, what can you expect? There are men now, who go so far as to assert that matter contains within itself the promise and potency of every form of life! Would you expect the children of such persons to hang up their stockings?"

"No," I said; "I don't think I would."

"Of course not," said he, with considerable asperity for so jovial an old fellow; "it would be entirely out of keeping. Go 'long there! Get up, Vixen. Why, I tell you, sir, there are not half a dozen houses in that town behind us that I could get into. If you do manage to squeeze down a chimney, you're pretty sure to land in a kitchen fire or in a cellar furnace! I hate furnaces! They're the invention of the Devil, sir, and pure air and pure Christianity are dying out with the open fire-places. Go 'long, you Blitzen! I expect the next thing will be that the children will leave off their stockings altogether."

I saw that he was getting excited, and I did not wish to say anything that would further irritate him, so I simply remarked that he seemed to be driving faster.

"Yes," said he, whipping his reindeer into a smart gallop, "I'm going to a fine old farm-house that stands down yonder in the valley. There the people know how to live. There are great open fire-places with grand old wood fires in them—shinning brass and irons, big backlogs, and a merry crackling blaze. Hi there, Vixen! There the children have been playing wild rollicking games all this evening, and there they have hung their stocking by the big fire place in the kitchen! Go 'long there, hi! hi!"

The old man was now in a glow of delight. He cracked his whip and shouted to his reindeers. The gallant creatures seemed to catch his enthusiasm, and they dashed over the snow at the top of their speed.

"Isn't this—rather—rapid?" said I, as I clung fast to the side of the sleigh.

"Oh yes!" he shouted, "this is the right sort of driving. This is the way people go when they want to get there. Hi! hi! Away with you, you rascals! There's the house, right before us!"

"Are you going to drive—on top?" said I, almost breathless from the rapidity of the ride.

"Certainly!" he cried. "But you need not be afraid. I just take that shed first, then up to the roof of the kitchen, and then, clip! and away to the top of the house!"

At this he rose, and stood up in the sleigh, cracking his whip and shouting to his steeds at the top of his voice.

The reindeers rushed forward like mad—they reached the shed, they bounded up, the runner struck the eaves with a bang, and out I shot into a snow bank.

A Christmas Legend.

It was Christmas Eve. The night was very dark and the snow falling fast, as Hermann, the charcoal burner, drew his cloak tighter around him, and the wind whistled fiercely through the trees of the Black Forest. He had been to carry a load to a castle near, and was now hastening home to his little hut. Although he worked very hard he was poor, gaining barely enough for the wants of his wife and his four little children. He was thinking of them when he heard a faint wailing. Guided by the sound he groped about and found a little child, scantily clothed, shivering and sobbing by itself in the snow.

"Why, little one, have they left thee here all alone to face this cruel blast?"

The child answered nothing, but looked piteously up in the charcoal-burner's face.

"Well, I cannot leave thee here. Thou would'st be dead before the morning."

So saying, Hermann raised it in his arms, wrapping it in his cloak and warming its little cold hands in his bosom. When he arrived at his hut, he put down the child and tapped at the door, which was immediately thrown open, and the children rushed to meet him.

"Here, wife, is a guest to our Christmas Eve supper," said he, leading in the little one, who held timidly to his finger with its tiny hand.

"And welcome he is," said the wife. "Now let him come and warm himself by the fire."

The children all pressed round to welcome and gaze at the new comer. They showed him their pretty fir tree, decorated with bright, colored lamps in honor of Christmas Eve, which the good mother had endeavored to make a fete for the children.

Then they sat down to supper, each child contributing of its portion for the guest, looking with admiration at its clear, blue eyes and golden hair, which shone so as to shed a brighter light in the little room; and as they gazed, it grew into a sort of halo round his head, and his eyes beamed with a heavenly lustre. Soon two little wings appeared at his shoulders, and he seemed to grow larger and larger, and then the beautiful vision vanished, spreading out his hands as in benediction over them.

Hermann and his wife fell on their knees, exclaiming, in awe-struck voices: "The holy Christ-child!" and then embraced their wondering children in joy and thankfulness that they had entertained the Heavenly Guest.

The next morning, as Hermann passed by the place where he had found the fair child, he saw a cluster of lovely white flowers, with dark green leaves, looking as though the snow itself had blossomed. Hermann plucked some, and carried them reverently home to his wife and children, who treasured the fair blossoms and tended them carefully in remembrance of that wonderful Christmas Eve, calling them Chrysanthemums; and every year, as the time came round, they put aside a portion of their feast and gave it to some poor little child, according to the words of the Christ: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—*St Nicholas.*

Romance of a German Medical School.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A few years ago an American lady while studying medicine abroad, having been refused admittance to a course of medical lectures in one of the most noted Universities in Germany, determined to put on male costume and pass herself off for a young man. One day an American Consul was summoned to a hotel to see a lady from the United States. As there were no reception room in the hotel, he was shown up to the room indicated in the note he had received by the servant. He looked in vain for the lady, but saw what he supposed was a young man sitting on a trunk. He was soon undeceived. The "boy" said he was simply in disguise, and set forth at length the reasons for such extraordinary conduct. She said she was resolved to attend that course of lectures, and had called on the Consul to give her real name and place of residence in the United States, so that in case of trouble she could appeal to him for protection. The position of the Consul was a novel one, but he finally consented to take the lady's statement, and promised to keep the secret inviolate unless she should be discovered. This did not happen. The disguise answered its purpose, the lady remained at the institution a year, passed through the course with honor, and is doubtless now applying the knowledge gained in her practice somewhere in the United States. We suppress all names of persons and places for obvious reasons, but give the fact in illustration of the indomitable perseverance of women ambitious of a professional career in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

Kalakaua's income is $22,500 per annum, and he could have more but he declines on account of the poverty of his subjects. Their tax is five cents on every $100; $1 on every horse and $3 on every carriage carriage owned and run.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

SHIRLEY DARE'S WINTER GOSSIP.

The Styles Prevailing.

Christmas Wear, India Shawls, Wraps, and Other Vanities.

(Written especially for the BLADE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1874.

The shop-windows never held out promise of a more brilliant Christmas. Merchants are bringing forward every tempting and choice article in defiance of depressed times. It is significant of the season that objects of luxury never were offered at so low a cost before. Superb bronzes and enamels which three years ago sold for unheardof prices, are quietly reduced 300 per cent. Bronze Nubians, a third below life size, may be brought to hold lamps in a library or vestibule for a quarter what a likely quadroon would have brought in flesh and blood before such property lost its value. Such indulgences of toilet as real India shawls and Shetland seal jackets gracefully descend in price in company with diminished dividends and sinking shares. Every trick of skillful dealers is in play to put the best face on the matter, and very good Christmas may be had for the looking at it. I would like to give to the children some idea how bright the show is. Large plate glass bow-windows in the fancy stores are turned into scenes where

PARTIES OF ELEGANT PARIS DOLLS

dressed in superb style form exquisite tableau, drawing crowds about them of course. One window seat is a mimic lawn with garden seats and croquet ground where a dozen lovely blondes, about ten inches high, in costume complete to Saratoga hats and ravishing boots, are posing with mallet and ball in the demurest way.

A reception is going on in the next window, the languid looking demoiselles carrying ruffled and watteau trains in satin and lace, their flaxen tresses done up in miracles of coiffure, little point kerchiefs and pearl fans at their sides, satin slippers on the tiny, high arched feet that show clocked silk hose, and fluted petticoats brushing the instep—a petite mockery of fashion, rather more enjoyable than the real thing, because all the toilets are faultless, and the faces pretty. These wonderful dolls are dressed in the last styles, to the smallest detail, and they look so petite, and helpless and delicate of complexion, and their toilets are so pretty it is a wonder that men who prefer that sort of woman don't fall in love with them. There is something captivating in the idea of the finest French dolls, whose bisque or waxen features are modled in miniature of reguling favorites, in other times the Empress herself and the ladies of her court. So a lover who presumed to admire a popular beauty might possess an image of her, exquisitely dressed, and large enough to stand on his visiting table, for 200 francs, decidedly the cheapest, and finally the most satisfactory mode of disposing of her. A good many mortals these days would be pleased to see in the miracle reversed, and their expensive idols turn to wax or marble. The change would not be so great in many instances, but human skill should be equal to it.

Inside the doors, hung the whole month with Christmas greens, there is store of fabrics to divorce woman's wit from her purse strings. If faith is to be put in the fur of muskrats or the thickness of corn husks as signs of a heavy winter, let us hope fashion has no such forecast, or the thick materials worn will bring us an arctic season before its close. The lighter damask wool and camels hair goods are set aside for armure coatings,

OXFORD CHEVIOTS AND WOOL MATELASSEE,

(which the printer, of course, will spell without the accent.) The coatings are too well known for description. The Oxford cheviots are thick twilled flannel, soft and light, in gray or fawn brown shades, with faint blue cross-bars. Wool matelassee, both for suits and jackets, is more acceptable than the expensive silk material. The style of the latter preferred, is large branching designs called tree matelassee, the stems and twigs raised on the surface like rich gold embroidery, and rich it is, costing from $10 to $15 a yard, 27 inches wide. In contrast to this are pattern suits of fine cashmere embroidered by hand with silk, in the same color, for $25 the full dress. Embroidered Watteau morning dresses in scarlet or bright blue cashmere, are from $18 to $30. For simple house wear, winter deberges are liked, thicker than merino, with firm threads like fine crash. Another excellent house material is the finest armure with twilled and waxy threads. When made solely for the house, with demi train, many folds of silk and nice pleatings these dresses have an unexpressed preference over silk. With all the variety of fabric brought in this season, merchants say there never were more black cashmeres called for, and the all black black cashmeres woven in plaids are much liked by those who dressed constantly in black.

THE RUSSIAN WRAP,

a French garment for mid-winter, is of brown or black matelassee, with long front and deep back, belt and cape to the waist, bordered with fur, the loose sleeve braided by fur and bows of ribbon. The easy fit and comfortable air of this cloak will make it popular for more than one season, especially as if comes with the stamp of one of the best foreign houses. The newest form of polonaise is shown in a model of brown matelassee, single-breasted, with one dart, the long front bordered with knife pleating, held by large crochet buttons and wrought buttonholes to the longer sides, which have a finish of double piping. The back is a basque, with fine pleating outlining the shoulder, side forms and tabs; the polonaise skirt is open behind, the space filled by deep lengthwise pleatings of brown silk on each side, held together by a bow. The deep square sailor collar of matelassee, with fine corset pleating finishes the neck. The sleeve has a narrow turnover cuff, closing with two buttons and deep pleating above. The skirt worn with this polonaise has no flounce, but the bank is laid in Watteau pleats. This model, which suits any material, has the newest points for polonaises—the apron buttoned on the sides, the long sides, the open back filled with silk pleating, the straight cuff and deep collar, with standing ruche.

The fresh ideas for

HOUSE DRESS

in one of Worth's designs are the square throat filled with the shirred puffs of silk or wool goods, or of satin upon silk; the turned-down collar bordered with a puff, and apron in the very finest reversed puffing. There is a good deal of dressmaking to a costume now-a-days, the seamstresses say. For everything in the smooth basques and watteau skirts depends on the excellence of fit and adjustment, while the rows of fine running stitch, that go by the name of fitters, to make the shirred flounces recall the fullness that was put on dresses in our grandmother's days. But these shrewd contrivances to hold the dust, and to make woolen goods especially, they never look as nice as the trim pleatings which lose no style. The newest dresses have the Empress overskirt, open to front and trimmed, and held closely together with large bow, while the long back is drawn in a series of diverging puffs with silk puffs set between. This is a favorite style for the shawl plaids which are patterned with flat bands of silk and tab fringe in the two shades of plaid. For the house, the long pointed front, trimmed to represent three aprons overlapping each other, with three square tabs, of graduated length, behind half a yard wide elaborately trimmed, and falling over each other, takes the place of puffs. Everything in fashion tends to the return of ample skirts, with flat trimmings.

SHAWLS,

whether domestic or imported, have never been cheaper. The fine basket shawls of German worsted, very warm and light, chosen for house and invalid shawls, are charming, in pale white or soft gray, though more serviceable in plain bright blue or cardinal red. Another style has blue or scarlet center, subdued by dark gray border. These shawls are seven dollars. Light serge shawls, in plain blue or gray are $6.50. The traveling shawl of velvet wool, comes this season in broad stripes of fawn and wood-gray, warmed with flecks of crimson and yellow. The Castiglione,

THE NEWEST SHAWL OF THE SEASON

is thick and fur-like, finer than the Zimalayan shawls of last year and woven of camel's hair with all its lustre and silkiness. It is a rich, grave looking wrap, in the shades of brown and silver gray, with dark borders, or the peculiar shading of silver fur.

INDIA CASHMERES

find very pleasant the reduction of prices that has taken place since last fall in their favorite shawls. The largest merchant house in New York decided it self-interest to put down these rich goods on the same basis as other French prices, as most shawls are imported through Paris agencies. A lady going to buy an India shawl has always felt certain of paying an artificial price, at least 200 per cent. profit, but from the cost of such things at present it is no longer easy to think so. India cashmeres are no longer out of reach of moderate purses, and cashmeres are very delightful things to every woman of taste. A man who spent liberally on such things for the ladies of his house, once asked if shawls were not more expensive the homelier they are, and such is a very convenient and sincere notion with many people. Indeed I have known editors to write profanely of cashmeres as "soiled and faded relics handed down from one dirty native chieftain to another," which our fine ladies prized through a fashionable infatuation. That was all they knew about it. In spite of editors and Mr. Ruskin, there is essential beauty and value in diamonds, laces and India shawls. The most ignorant woman is aware of the attractions of a valuable camel hair shawl, with its rich delicate coloring, its fineness of weaving, its softness and warmth. The finer wool goods are the warmer they are is a maxim of buyers, and it holds good with these shawls. Then the Indian colors are unmatched, and though so soft at first as to seem faded to eyes used to high crimsons and purples, are almost changeless with time, while the harmony of the design grows on one every time it is seen. Added to this, it is worth while in good houses to have articles of luxury which may be handed down from mother to daughters, gaining value year by year, and with proper care nearly indestructible.

A survey of the shawl market is now far from unpleasing, and the prices almost below credence. The coarse striped wraps costing as little as $15, of genuine cashmere, however, and Eastern work, are used only for carriage robes, or hangings for room and furniture. They make quaint, oriental portieres and window curtains. The Chudda cashmeres, at $50 each, come in soft, strange, Indian shades of blue, scarlet, green or black, in plain color and twill, each two yards wide and four long, and are chosen for elegant polonaises and evening wraps, especially in white. The lowest India shawls with filled centres are $100, and $2,000 is the highest price paid, except for special orders. As seen, a real India shawl may be had for little more than a nice Paisley, though people buy Paisleys all their lives who would feel sinfully extravagant at the idea of getting cashmere. The taste of fine shawls demands a large amount of black relieved with white, well covered by the pattern, but clear. Oh! the beauty of those splendid shawls, where but a color but was delicate, and true the dark ground with white branches like the light on blades of tropic leaves, overspread with myriad stitches of different color, as though woven with colors from all the gems; soft Indian blue between turquoise and azure, or breadths of pink, as if dyed by the petals of damask roses, the leading hue shot with gleams of gold carnation and cream yellow, with fine fantastic patterns of strange foliage, arabesque and bell. It was like studying a painting of Meissonier's. All the shades were blooming but mellow, and each seemed the choicest one to go with its neighbor. One gets the good of such a shawl almost by looking at it. But for those who are never satisfied without possessing them, there is a delightful surprise in the French cashmeres, which it seems a libel to call imitation Indis. These copy the pattern of camel hair shawls; yes, but as one artist copies the painting of another, without servility, and the material is quite the same, the cashmere imported from the East and manufactured by cunning French looms. So one may have a nice little shoulder shawl in blue and scarlet, for $8.50, and a fine striped square shawl, the original of which cost $700, for $35. A copy of a 2,000 franc Indian shawl, about $400 of our money, identical in size, and so far as ordinary judges could say, in coloring, with the rich soft purplish rose bloom and blue, was shown for $75, just what a friend paid on principle for a common looking Paisley in red and black. She might have had a Decca shawl, embroidered in the long overstitch by hand for any price between $25 and $150, almost any of which would be handsomer than her ugly extravagance. I never could see the depravity of paint lace and cashmere compared with brocade shawls and Mechlin, when one costs as much as the other, and I never heard of a woman who lost her temper by getting an India shawl for a Christmas gift.

THE GRAND DUCHESS

is a velvet shawl, reversible, of fine finish, either for the carriage or shoulders, striped in shades dark gray, and broad plain scarlet with spaced tassel fringe. These heavy shawls do good service in winter travel, but for general use the favorite must always be the fine

SCOTCH LONG SHAWLS

in clan tartan. Among a a score of these the favorites were pointed out, with their different colors and crossings. The Campbell plaid was blue and green with yellow and white cross-bars; the Glengarry indigo and green, with a good deal of dark red; McKay all blue and green; Clan Douglas, black and green plaid, with white tape-line; Graeme sea green, crossing blue and light green; Dundee, blue and green blocks crossed with scarlet, and the flaming Rob Roy in scarlet and black in blocks from one to six inches across. It would take a Scotchman to the tar an born to distinguish them all.

But there is even more variety in designs for

DRESSING AND RAILWAY RUGS,

choice patterns of which are registered and copyrighted by a single house which makes a specialty of these indispensable comforts. English rugs range in price from the ordinary black mohair plaid, with scarlet, cair or lavender borders, to the handsome fur plush robe worth $60. The striped wool robe and brown is far effective imitate the skin of twelve different animals, and are of five qualities, in price from $6 to $16. Over fifty styles of mottled wool for shadings are shown in these rugs.

Among silver grades the lambskin cutaway rug, has a fine mixed and curled surface in brilliant blue, scarlet, leather color and brown. The reversible Riverside Park rug, specially held by a single house shows every fancy combination, from plain gray and purple to scarlet and Indian mixed stripes, very warm and attractive colorings for fall

Astracan rugs, curled, black and silky on one side, with choice of hues in six colors, the Saratoga, light scarlet lining and other outside, and the Central Park are registered designs, the latter in sealskin plush of two shades, dark centre with light border, or centre of golden seal with light, silvery shaded border 12 inches wide.

THE WEDDING RUG,

one of the choice pieces of the collection, has a dark seal centre in rich plush, glossy as the fur itself, with white border, and reverse of lambswool with white centre and orange border. Another, suitable to spread over a library chair or lounger, is of glossy white lambswool plush, with brown border and crimson reverse. The President's rug, a fac simile of one given to President Grant, is a wide, silvery spread of chinchilla, velvety and deep, with dark back. Rich sealskin rugs, with the brown and light markings of fine fur are shown, which require three weeks labor in weaving. These handsome rugs are select designs from twenty manufactories in London and the West of England, whose business is confined mainly to making fur cloths.

The lovers of

Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. will please accept thanks for the styles furnished in this letter. SHIRLEY DARE.

RELIGIOUS

Old Catholicism is making great headway in Baden, and it seems likely to take entire possession. In seven places parish churches have been handed over to old catholic congregations.

Thirty-one Presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church have voted on the question of the rotary or limited term service of elders. Of this number 22 agreed to the proposed change, and 9 voted against it.

At last accounts 135 persons had entered the new Reformed Episcopal Church at Newark, N. J. Of these, fifty were from Trinity, Dr. Nicholson's late church, and the remainder from other Protestant Episcopal churches in the city.

The Lutheran Church in the United States in 1873 had 178 ministers and 900 congregations. The statistics of the church for 1875 state that it now comprises 53 synods, 2,540 ministers, 4,595 congregations, and 559,117 members.

The American College and Educational Society, which is chiefly supported by Congregationalists now aids 300 young men. The Secretary writes that the Society will need $8,000 in January in order to pay its beneficiaries the promised amounts.

A series of Union Gospel meetings is said to be held during the winter in the cities and towns of Maine under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State. Similar meetings are now being held in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The Mission of the Sacred Heart of Issoudun, in the Diocese of Toulouse, has undertaken to obtain the consecration of all France to the Sacred Heart. The consent of more than a hundred Bishops has been obtained, and 3,000,000 signatures have been collected for the necessary petition to the Pope.

The late Judge Richard Fletcher left a legacy to Dartmouth College from the proceeds of which, once in two years, a prize of $500 was to be offered for an essay on the best means of preserving Christians from worldiness. The first committee appointed to adjudge the prize recently gave it to the Rev. D. W. Faunce.

A number of the members of the different Societies of Friends in America are traveling through England, holding religious services. Hannah Hall of Ohio and Hannah Cope of Philadelphia, Primitive Friends, have since July visited England, Scotland, Isle of Man and the Orkneys, and are now on their way to France. Their meetings, which were chiefly for the benefit of persons not of their own faith, have been well attended. A delegation of American Friends has also gone to Australia.

The exploration of the Holy Land, under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund Society, of London, has been resumed. A native scribe has been added for the purpose of writing down the names of villages, ruins, and other places. The present scene of the triangulation is the hill country of Judah, a district full of interest. In the course of the first month's work, Lieut. Conder reports several discoveries of great interest and value. Among these is the city of Seir, connected with the valley of Berachah and the invasion of the Moabites in the reign of Jehoshaphat. This he thinks, he has found in the modern village of Seir. He has also found the Beth, or Bethzeths, of Maccabean history.

An important church case has been decided by the Supreme Court of Tennessee. By the terms of the separation of the Methodist Church South from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the latter surrendered its interest in all the property it had held lying south of a certain geographical line. At the conclusion of the war numerous congregations in East Tennessee went over from the Southern to the Northern Church. In a suit brought by the Southern Methodists for the recovery of a church in Greeneville and a parsonage in Johnson City, the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the plaintiffs and pronounced their title good, even though a majority of the congregation had gone over to the Northern Methodist Church.

Of Interest to Inventors.

(Washington Special, 17th, to Philadelphia Press.)

In the debate to-day upon the appropriation for the Patent Office, Hon Leonard Myers gave a statement of special interest to inventors. He said the patent fund arising from the surpluses of receipts over expenses since 1836, when the Patent Office was established, is $500,000. The mechanical report did not have inventors for nearly two years after the issue of patents, and was filled with imperfect wood cuts. In 1873 on his own motion, Congress adopted the system of photolithographing weekly the drawings of all patents issued for the Patent Office Gazette. The great want now was the reproduction of the 122,000 patents granted by the Government up to 1873, for which he asked a liberal appropriation, inasmuch as the demand for them was great, and the receipts would soon repay the outlay, but above all because this fund was the branch of invention, and they were entitled to every consideration in its expenditure. The work will progress rapidly, and $10,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

It turns out that the forty thieves of Glendenning's church raised the deficit reversed to continue the organization.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. F. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY DEC. 31, 1874

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YOUNG FOLKS MONTHLY, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

LADY' OWN MAGAZINE, $2.00 and BLADE, $2.50.

LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and FARM JOURNAL, $1.75.

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THE RAILROAD SCHEME.

The proposition to build a double-track freight Railroad from New York to Council Bluffs, by Government aid, is again revived in Congress. The proposition is to have the General Government guarantee the interest on bonds to the amount of $45,000,000. Should this Road fail to carry freight at five mills a ton for 750 miles or over, the General Government may at any time take possession of it. In short, to state the matter plainly, the proposition is to have the General Government give somebody $45,000,000 for building a Railroad between the points named. That is what the proposition means. It is a proposition to use the Government credit in competition with private credit and interests—to make a donation for a private interest to strengthen it for competition with other private interests. The people do not desire the inauguration of such a policy. They prefer to encourage and sustain private enterprise. If Congress can pass and enforce a law to prevent combination on the part of competing lines of Road, thereby insuring competition, the people will ask nothing more at their hands. They do not want the General Government to enter the business circles of every-day life to compete with private capital and enterprise. That would no be right. It is not probable that this, or any similar scheme, can be pushed through Congress.

TAXING TEA AND COFFEE.

The plea for the tax on tea and coffee, now proposed in Congress, is that while the removal of this tax has reduced the revenue receipts of the Government $20,000,000 per annum, the consumers have been charged substantially the same prices which prevailed prior to the removal of the tax. That the Government may, by tax, derive a revenue of $20,000,000 from the consumers of tea and coffee, we do not doubt. The other proposition, that the retailing prices of those articles are not affected by their cost, the supply and demand, and competition, the same as all other articles of trade, is absurd. It may take some time for the people to reap the full benefit of the removal of the tax from these articles of common use, but there can be no doubt as to the final reduction of retail prices to a point equal to the amount of tax taken off. Tea and coffee are the two chief luxuries of the poor, and since they consume larger quantities than the wealthy, the proposition to again place a tax on these mild stimulants looks entirely too much like legislating against the poor man. We are pleased to learn that Congress is not disposed to favorably consider this proposition, introduced by Mr. DAWES, but will seek some other method by which the revenue receipts of the Government may be increased, if necessary.

THE CHARLEY ROSS MYSTERY.

Up to our latest advices, no new discoveries have been made affecting the fate of CHARLEY ROSS. The detectives have information which leads them to believe that the boy was alive on the 12th of this month; but beyond this, nothing is known. Superintendent WALLING offers to guarantee a reward of $5,000 to any person who will give information of the whereabouts of the boy, and will use his influence with the Governor to secure the parties giving such information immunity from punishment. The most energetic efforts are put forth, and it does not seem possible for the possessors of the stolen boy to evade the officers much longer

NEGRO SEGREGATION.

We perceive from our Southern exchanges, that the solution of the problem regarding the eventual position of the Caucasian and African races in the Southern States, is not so far distant as has been supposed, and that an amicable adjustment of all difficulties will, ere long, work itself out of all the present trouble. The disposition, which large numbers of the colored population from the agricultural districts in all portions of the Southern States are manifesting, to segregrate themselves from the Caucasian races in such territory as will be climatically congenial, and at the same time sufficiently fertile to enable them to support themselves and their families, is now awakening the alarm of the whites, who see themselves about to be placed in a worse condition than ever, by the removal from their midst of their laboring element. The leading press of Georgia and Alabama lament the fact that so large a proportion of their colored population are preparing to emigrate, estimating that for every twenty-five thousand negroes who leave the cotton growing localities, the production of that staple will be reduced about one million dollars.

While frankly admitting, now that slavery is abolished, that White or Mongolian labor would be preferred to that of the negro race, they quite as frankly acknowledge that such a substitution is as improbable in the future as it has been found impossible in the past, and hence arises great unwillingness to lose the present laboring element, however unreliable and unstable it may be, since it is far better than none. Therefore, in many localities, particularly in the agricultural regions, a better feeling is already being manifested by the employers towards their employes. The colored people, like the whites, are beginning to realize the fact that paradise is no where to be found in any one locality, and that all places have their drawbacks, and none yield plenty and abundance without labor. Many of the colonists who have expected to realize their imaginative visions of fertile land, where corn and cotton grow spontaneously, where work was unnecessary, and where they could at once enjoy undisturbed political freedom, hold fat offices and live in luxury, have realized the disappointment consequent upon such false ideas, and are returning to their old homes and their former labors. Nevertheless, emigration is still going on, in large proportions, and probably will continue to do so for a decade or more of years, and this will in time teach the whites that either they must accord the colored people all human rights to which they believe themselves entitled, or see their laboring population emigrate to more congenial localities, and leave thousands of now productive and well tilled acres of land to return to their primeval unproductive condition. The whites of the South alone, can not and will not develop its industrial resources, and the former cannot prosper without the latter. While the negroes also labor to far better advantage for themselves with the whites, and as soon as they are better educated, and through the acquisition of a little properly gain some independence of character, they will not as now be the tools of designing and unscrupulous leaders, and the present difficulties between the two races will then naturally adjust themselves through the force of circumstances. Wherever "peonage" laws or any measures calculated to oppress the colored people are enacted and enforced, those of the better and more intelligent classes will emigrate to localities where their freedom and happiness will be better protected, and the loss resulting therefrom to the country, will bring its own cure and effect what no premature agitation of Civil Rights bills can compass.

THE BRITISH PREMIERSHIP.

The advanced age and failing health of D'ISRAELI render it highly probable that he will not long be able to sustain the physical and mental strain consequent upon the burdensome and responsible position he now occupies, which fact is occasioning much solicitude to the British press and public. On the 21st instant D'ISRAELI will attain his seventieth birth day. While this is by no means an extraordinary age in England, whose climatic influences, and manners and customs have a greater tendency to longevity than ours, it nevertheless completes the term of years allotted to man, and though he may live a decade or more after this period, the words of the Psalmist have become verified, since "his strength is but labour and sorrow." During the last month, the Premier has suffered so much from debility that he has been obliged to absent himself from London, and to refuse to receive deputations who have sought him to call his attention to various pressing matters connected with the State Department, and if no improvement takes place in his health, it will be utterly impossible for him to resume his duties at the opening of Parliament, on the 11th of February next.

GLADSTONE, his predecessor and most formidable opponent, is four years his senior. Possessing a more robust constitution and in the enjoyment of comparatively good health, he would undoubtedly again assume the reigns of government were it not for the intense opposition he will receive from the four millions of Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom. The Irish feeling against him is so strong that it is scarce possible that he will be able to overcome it. The choice of England's future premier, then, rests between the Earl of DERBY and the Marquis of SALISBURY. The former is the favorite candidate of the Conservative party for several reasons, the most prominent of which are the prestige of his rank, wealth and birth. His father was three times Premier of Great Britain, while his annual income reaches the enormous sum of $400,000. Aside from this, his parliamentary experience of over a quarter of a century is urged as a potent argument in favor of his fitness for the envious position. He is at present serving his second term as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and though he possesses in some respects less eminent abilities, both as a statesman and diplomatist, than either D'ISRAELI or GLADSTONE, the entire conservative element of the British nation regard him as one to whom it would be perfectly safe to entrust their national welfare, since he has evinced that whatever he may lack in brilliancy of mental endowments, will be amply compensated by able management of national affairs, and practical executive ability, while his wealth will enable him to sustain the dignity of the position deemed compatible with it. According to present indications, the name of the Marquis of SALISBURY, in connection with the Premiership, has the appearance of merely the compliment of an honorable mention.

FARMING—THEN AND NOW.

In every department of productive industry, great progress has been made during the past thirty-five years in improving the facilities for producing the largest results from the least amount of manual labor. Perhaps no branch of industry has derived greater benefit from this wonderful progress than farming. Take the crop of wheat for an illustration of the difference in the amount of labor and its products then, as compared with the results of the present day. Then, in plowing his soil he was compelled to use a plow of rude construction and very inferior in capacity. Shallow plowing was almost a necessity, and when plowing stubble ground, or where there were weeds or grass, or any other obstruction of that character, two persons were required, one to hold the plow and another to follow at its side, with a wooden pitch-fork, to keep the plow from "choking." With the shallow plowing of those days, soil was speedily exhausted and light crops necessarily followed. Now, the farmer has a different plow—one which he can sink to any desired depth into the soil, and which needs but one to manage it, since it is so constructed that "choking" is not possible.

Then, there was but one way in which wheat was planted. Broad-cast sowing and harrowing-in were the methods universally adopted, except where planted between the rows of uncut corn, when it was sowed broad-cast and plowed in with a shovel plow. Now, many farmers use the drill, on which they can ride with ease, once going over the ground performing the work of sowing and harrowing-in the wheat, and the farmer is relieved from the tiresome labor of walking over plowed ground with a heavy sack of wheat on his shoulders, or following the drag day after day. The drill more certainly buries the seed, and to a greater depth than the drag; hence, a more certain and bountiful crop follows the planting.

Then, when harvest time came, the farmer cut his wheat with a sickle or a cradle, either process requiring much hard and tedious labor. When cut, the grain was hauled and mowed away in the barn, or stacked near the barn door, to be threshed during the winter with a flail or tramped out with horses—an all winter job where anything like a large crop was grown. After threshing, it was run through a fanning mill twice or three times to prepare it for market. Now, the farmer mounts his reaper, drives his horses into the field, and in a most remarkably short space of time broad acres of waving grain are lying in convenient bunches for binding into sheaves. After standing in the shock the usual length of time, a threshing machine is driven into the field, the grain is hauled to it, and the wheat is delivered from it ready for market, the farmer saving at least half of his hauling in carrying the grain and manuring his grounds. What was then an all winter job, is now but the work of a few days.

Then, the farmer only found desirable market places on the lakes, navigable rivers and canals. It is safe to say that the average distance which a farmer was compelled to haul his wheat in order to receive cash for it, at the rate of from 40 to 60 cents per bushel, was fifty miles, many making journeys requiring from one week to ten days' absence from home. Now, the same lakes, the same rivers, and the same canals are just as available as then, while railroads have been built to such an extent that there are few farmers who cannot find a cash market for their wheat within twelve miles from where it is raised, and the average distance necessary to haul wheat, instead of being fifty, is probably not over five miles. Then, it cost the farmer at least five times as much to market his wheat as it costs him now; and when in market, it was not worth one-half the average rates of the present times.

We have thus followed the farmer through his wheat crop, from the plowing of the soil to the selling of the product, and the reader can readily see that a bushel of wheat to-day costs the farmer not one-half its cost thirty-five years ago, while it is now worth fully twice its value then. What is true of wheat, is equally true of almost every other farm product. Labor on the farm now, will produce four times its product then, in money. True, all farmers do not profit by these advantages. There are always those who only work as their work crowds them into it; but the industrious, enterprising, and intelligent farmer of to-day should make four times as much from his labor as was made by the farmer of thirty-five years ago. True, the farmer of to-day finds greater demands upon his purse—his wants have increased, and his sons and daughters are not now content with the economy in dress, &c., which prevailed then; but notwithstanding this increase in the necessary expenditures of the farmer, there is no reason why agricultural labor should not to-day yield more certain and better average returns than that employed in any of the other pursuits of life. Farming is to-day not the drudgery and unremunerative employment of thirty-five years ago. The work is no longer so severe, and the returns for the labor performed are vastly better now than they were then. Farmers' sons can do no better than to study agricultural chemistry and prepare themselves for intelligent cultivation of the soil. No pursuit in life promises a more certain, independent and liberal reward. No class of men have more opportunities for reading useful books and public journals, and none should attain a higher rank for literary attainments than the farmers. It is gratifying to know that they are rapidly approaching their true position, financially, socially and intellectually. The organization of societies and clubs must result in developing thought, intellectual improvement and general elevation. Farming is the basis upon which all other branches of business are dependent, and anything which improves the facilities for its successful prosecution and develops the capacity of farmers for usefulness, is advantageous to all classes of people, and deserves every encouragement and support.

THE SENATE PASSES THE CURRENCY BILL.

The currency compromise, agreed upon in caucus, the outlines of which have already been given, was passed by the Senate yesterday, the vote standing yeas 32, nays 13 MORTON voted for the bill and THURMAN voted against it. The telegraphic abstracts of the remarks made by Senators during the consideration of this bill, shows that it was drawn up and passed merely to enable members to say that an effort was made to relieve the country from financial distress. A most remarkable fact in connection with the action of the Senate, is the confessed ignorance of members as to the probable effect of this bill upon the volume of currency. They could not even "guess" whether its provisions, if enforced, would contract or expand the currency; and even the Chairman of the Finance Committee could not tell whether the 80 per cent. redeemed could or could not be reissued. This is certainly very remarkable legislation upon a question of such vital importance to the people. The proposition before Congress is a very distinct one There is no occasion for uncertain and unexplainable legislation. Congress should deal honestly and conscientiously with this important question. They should either adopt a contraction policy, or give the country more currency. If the President sees proper to veto a currency bill, so be it. Let the responsibility rest with him. The people want no blind legislation upon this question—no effort to dodge responsibility—no attempt to wear two faces, one for the people and one for the President's favor in exercising the appointing power. Members of Congress should show a higher standard of devotion to principle than is reflected in such doubtful and uncertain legislation as that proposed as their finality upon the currency question. The people will not be satisfied with this action The interests of the country demand some method by which the people may be provided with a sufficient quantity of currency for the transaction of business, and it is the duty of Congress to supply this want. But evidently, they will not do it.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS IN EGYPT.

From lengthy dispatches to the Royal Astronomical Observatory at London, from members of the Transit Expedition to Egypt, we learn that very successful observations of that notable heavenly event were obtained in that locality. At Cairo, Suez and Thebes, the weather was fine, and a clear, cloudless sky cheered the astronomers. The central observatory was fixed at Mokaltan Heights, near Cairo, and branches located at Suez and Thebes, so that a distinct department was constituted, the members of which could communicate with each other by telegraph. The star observations were taken at Mokalton Heights, and the photographs of the planet during its transit at Thebes. Telegraph communication had previous to the transit been completed between the two above named localities and Greenwich, and thus the longitudinal distance therefrom was accurately determined.

Both telescopic and microscopic instruments worked excellently, and the first and second contacts of Venus with the sun were taken with the greatest possible precision, to the extreme delight of the astronomers engaged in the enterprise. In the meantime, the observers at Thebes were equally successful in securing negatives of the phenomenon, and during the progress of the planet across the sun, several exact images thereof were obtained, which place the track of Venus, as seen from Thebes, beyond any hazard of mistake, particularly as the approached the western portion of the sun's limb, when her contact with it was observed under highly favorable circumstances. The micrometic measurments of the crop's line were obtained with as much exactness as those made during the stage between the first and second contact. The planet's egress from the sun was also observed with equal precision, and the eventful moment of the closing stage accurately recorded by the chronograph.

☞ The supposed rock in mid ocean, believed to have been discovered by the Captain of the Italian bark *Teresa*, is pronounced by other experienced navigators to be a myth, notwithstanding that a chart published in 1848 located a gigantic rock in this locality, which later charts do not give. Different opinions are advanced regarding it. Some averring that the Captain of the *Teresa* saw a shoal of whales at play and mistook them for a rock, while others are speculating as to how the rock of 1848 could have concealed itself all this time, believing that if it really exists that it cannot be identical with that one, but must have been recently thrown up by internal oceanic convulsions of a volcanic character.

☞ Mr. FOUSTER, the distinguished English statesman, was entertained last week by the Union League Club of New York. In an interesting address delivered by him upon the political condition of America and Great Britain, he said that the Geneva arbitration had demonstrated that even great and complicated difficulties will make a hasty, rash, unjustifiable quarrel between two nations in the future very difficult.

"EDUCATION ABROAD."

We have frequently taken the position that a European education, for a man or woman who intends to make the United States a permanent home, possesses no practical advantage whatever for the student, since its tendency is to un-Americanize and to engraft upon the mind ideas, manners, and customs unsuited to the progressive spirit of free American institutions. Aside from the art studies of music, painting and sculpture, nothing is to be gained, and much lost by the pursuit of an elementary education abroad. Modern languages are fully as well taught by native teachers in all our high institutions of learning as in Europe, while our colleges and universities, though they may be lacking in some respects, are far superior in others, and are in general better adapted for the culture and development of the American people.

It is a gratifying fact, therefore, to record, that our ideas in this respect coincide with those of distinguished educators, who have given the comparative merits of home and foreign instruction full and thorough study, and after a careful and conscientious comparison have arrived at the same views which we have for years maintained. "Education Abroad," is the title of a recently published volume, from the pen of Dr. NORTHROP, of the Connecticut Board of Education, wherein is presented a summary of the views of numerous College Presidents, eminent scholars and prominent educators, who have spent much time in Europe in the study and comparison between the relative merits of our own and the transatlantic system of education. These authorities unitedly concur in the belief that—1st. Elementary and preparatory studies should be pursued at home 2d. A collegiate course should be completed in our own country 3d. The ordinary professional courses should be completed in our own institutions. 4 h. Many favor an additional or post-graduate course for the fuller pursuit of special studies in some of the great universities of Europe. 5th. The testimony is pretty clear that for elementary or under-graduate studies, the mixing up of American and foreign systems is generally a failure. The loss is far greater than the gain.

This testimony further coincides in demonstrating by experience, that where ever the semi-American and semi-European plan of education has been tried, it has been a failure, resulting in producing a certain cosmopolitanism, which, however, is neither European nor American, and alike unfits the recipient for usefulness and happiness in either country, since it engenders a hybrid race "quite out of sympathy with American life, having no country and no special love of country." Furthermore, it is gratifying to be able to record that the unprejudiced and clear-thinking German educators of the United States, bear united testimony to the fact that "American schools and processes of instruction are the best for American children," many of whom fail to become useful members of society and good citizens, if educated abroad, assigning the following reasons for reaching this conclusion: The 'code of honor" which prevails in German Universities has a bad influence on American students, making them restless and swaggering, substituting bravado for modest and thorough scholarship. The lecture-room system, so generally followed in the leading European Universities, is not so well adapted to American students, whose preparatory education is less thorough, and who are generally less advanced in years than students in foreign countries. All the sentiments, traditions, histories, social life, and sympathies of Europe tend to the disparagement of Republican institutions and to weaken the attachment of American youth for their own country."

We do not desire to convey the impression that we undervalue the benefit of our youth, or even the study of certain specialties abroad, but we do maintain that no greater delusion exists in the American mind than the belief that European schools, colleges and universities are superior to our own. Our greater wealth commands the best teachers, and with our inherent progressiveness it reasonably follows that our educational institutions must be fully equal, if not superior, to those of poorer countries, while at the same time they are better adapted to our national characteristics and development. The cheapness of living in Europe was once an economical argument in favor of educating children there, but this is so no longer. From the would be prima donna to the little primary student, the price of food and education is *greater* in Europe than with us, and all the real, genuine comfort and the good, substantial things of life so common with us, are excessively dear there, and if enjoyed, must be paid for at exorbitant rates. Two ladies, natives of Ohio, now studying music in Italy, write us, "the comforts of American life are unknown here," and "we never suffered from the cold in Northern Ohio as we have in sunny Italy" The price of fuel is very great in all parts of Europe, and an economy is practiced their unknown to us, which is also the case in most necessaries of life, where abundance at home causes us to fail to recognize them as special national blessings. Scabby Americans, who have rapidly amassed fortunes and contemplate educating their children abroad, will do well to ponder upon the above facts, and draw a profitable lesson therefrom, before they learn it from experience, to their sorrow and disappointment.

☞ IRWIN says that he paid out the entire $130,000 for lobby influence, but denies having paid any of it to persons who were then, or are now members of Congress. That does not tally with the confession of DICK PARSONS. The witness, however, refuses to give the names of persons to whom the money was paid. He says he has a list of the names. Will he sell that list? There are those who would pay a handsome sum for a verified copy of it.

☞ The Chinese are very much opposed to Railroads. They think the old way the best.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books Received.

The BLADE takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following new publications:

From Harper & Bro's, New York: "Nursery Noonings," by Gail Hamilton; "The Little Lame Prince," by Dinah Maria Mulock; "Politics for Young Americans," by Charles Nordhoff; "Ismalia," a narrative of the expedition to Central Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, by Sir Samuel Baker; and "The Life and Habits of Wild Animals," magnificently illustrated with designs by Joseph Wolf, letter press by Daniel Giraud Elliott. Also in paper covers, "In Honor Bound," by Chas. Gibbons; The King of No-Land, by B. L. Farjeon, "Jessie Fino," by B. L. Farjeon; "The Love that Lived," Mrs. Ellcart; "Aileen Ferrers," by Susan Morley, and "Hero and Martyr," by Charles Reade.

From Sheldon & Co., New York: "Estelle," a novel by Mrs. Annie Edwards.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York: "The History of the Conflict between Religion and Science," (of the International Scientific Series), by John William Draper, M. D., LL. D; Theology in the English Poets," by Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M. A.; and "History of Culture," by John S. Hittell.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston: "Little Songs" by Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen, with new illustrations by Miss L. B. Humphrey; "Our Helen," by Sophia May.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons: "Geometry and Faith," by Thomas Hill; and "Winter Homes for Invalids," by Joseph W. Howe, M. D.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia: "Malcolm," a romance, by George MacDonald (in paper.)

From Estes & Lauriat, Boston: "Insects of the Pond and Stream;" part 5 of the series of "Half Hour Recreations in Natural History," (paper); "The Transmission of sound—by the Atmosphere;" part No 13 of the series of "Half Hour Recreations in Popular Science," (paper); "Checkmate," a novel, by J. S. LeFanu, (paper); and "Chimes for Childhood, a Collection of Songs for Little People," selected from various authors, and marvelously illustrated.

From Harper & Bros., New York: "Lost for Love," a novel, by Miss M. E. Braddon (paper); "The Ugly Girl Papers," a series of hints for the toilet, republished from Harper's *Bizar*, by S. D. P., handsomely printed upon tinted paper; "The Communist Societies of the United States," by Chas. Nordhoff, (with numerous illustrations); "The Remains of Lost Empires," by P. V. N. Myers, A. M.; and "The Vatican Decrees," in their bearing on Civil Allegiance, by Hon. W. E. Gladstone, with a history of the Vatican Council, and other papers.

One of the finest holiday books of the season is "The Life and Habits of Wild Animals," a splendid quarto volume, which has just been published by Harper & Bros. The work, which is printed on heavy tinted paper, is illustrated by twenty magnificent steel engravings, after the paintings of Joseph Wolf, by J. W. and Edward Whymper, and the text is written by Daniel Giraud Eliot, F. L. S., etc. Mr. Wolf has for twenty-five years been engaged in painting and drawing birds and animals, and both in Europe and America is regarded as one of the very first of living artists in work of this character. The author of the descriptive letter press is an American, a naturalist of high repute, and a traveler of large experience. The book is a complete picture gallery in itself, and its spirited and faithful engravings would grace any library in the land. Harper & Bros., New York; T. J. Brown, Esger & Co., Toledo.

In "Clarke's New Method for the Piano Forte," we have a work which embraces all the latest improvements in the technics of that instrument, an exhaustive analysis of the scales and chords, and a carefully selected series of studies from the great masters. Among the new features which the work before us contains, are the fingering of scales in double thirds, the arpeggios in use in the Leipsig University, and the introduction of five finger exercises. The selections embrace a wide range and present an extensive variety, including as they do, some of the happiest *morceaux* of composers like Bertini, Cramer, Schumann, Heller, Mayer, Concone and Kullak. Indeed in no similar work have we found so many veritable gems.

Junior students and beginners will find the vocabulary at the end of the work worth a good part of its price. It contains the Italian, French and German words and phrases used in piano music, all rendered into plain English. To these remarks we need hardly add that we confidently recommend "Clarke's New Method," as a work worthy of a place in every school, as well as in every family, where music is taught or studied. (Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

We are glad to see that the publishers of that capital literary weekly, *Appleton's Journal*, are determined to allow no depreciation in the excellent quality of that publication. In speaking of the coming year they state that their purpose will be to furnish a periodical which will give, in addition to an abundance of entertaining literature (including serial novels, short stories, papers on travel and adventure, essays on social, literary, and art topics), contributed by writers of acknowledged standing, a thorough survey of the progress of thought, the advance of the arts, and the doings in all the higher branches of intellectual effort. It should be noted that, in pursuance of this plan, the space at their disposal is even more extensive than that of the magazines issued in monthly form, at the same yearly subscription. The fifty-two numbers of *Appleton's Journal*, forming one year's issue, contain, we are told, one-third more literary material than the twelve corresponding issues of the largest of the monthlies, and of course, a much larger proportion in excess of the smaller ones. We may add that a candid examination will show that, with greater quantity, there is no inferior quality of literary production. We trust that the *Journal* may continue to receive from the public the liberal patronage which its merits deserve. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

From Lee & Walker, Philadelphia: Clarke's New Method for the Piano Forte.

The publication of the "Douglass Series" marks a new era in the study of Greek and Latin. We are to have a collection of, or rather a selection from, the writings of Christian authors in these tongues. Each volume will be prepared with critical text, introduction and notes, like the current approved text-books for college study. This series owes its origin to an endowment by Mr. Benjamin Douglass for the study of these authors in Lafayette College. Such an endowment is of itself significant. It shows that these languages were not so dead, or perhaps not so near buried, as they were supposed to be. At least, it indicates that a reaction has set in against an undue desecration of Greek and Latin.

The first volume of the series, "Latin Hymns," was a welcome gift to all who love either Latin, or antiquity, or music, and especially so to any who love all three. But we are even better pleased with the second volume, "The Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius," because we believe Greek has suffered more in the popular esteem than Latin. We should not be surprised to see the tide set strongly the other way, especially if there should be any general acquiescence in the recent proposition in Europe to make modern Greek the language of diplomacy instead of French In that case he who is familiar with Ecclesiastical Greek would have some considerable advantage. Certainly some training in Greek in school or college would be a necessity for those who would travel abroad.

But, independently of all such considerations, we believe Eusebius has claims upon the attention of those who desire a thorough knowledge of Greek literature. His writings, and others of this series, should be studied, as Prof. Ballard says in his introduction to this volume, "as an important part of the history of the human mind. They are an essential element in historical investigation and culture." It is a fortunate thing for those who will pursue this course at Lafayette College that Dr. Addison Ballard, formerly of Detroit, has been elected to the chair so munificently endowed by Mr. Douglass for this study. Dr. Ballard is one who adorns whatever he teaches, and he can make Ecclesiastical History interesting, even intricate. The notes to portions of this volume are so full that even one who is a little rusty can read without the aid of a teacher. (Published by Harpers, New York.

Captain Frank says: "A home without children is like Heaven without angels." This is pretty good for an unmarried man, but just wait until he has got one of bed four times a night for a man to keep the baby's legs covered up.

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To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

A. C. C., Majority Point, Ill., has our thanks for his letter, as well as for his good wishes in behalf of the BLADE.

W. B. P., Rockbridge, W. Va.—Failing to send your name with your queries sends them to the waste paper basket under our standing rule.

JOHN L. R., Brownsville, Kan.—We are not able to give any opinion as to the probabilities of the Reservation in question coming into market.

H. L. H., Cayote, Neb.—would like to hear from some of our readers regarding the best time to make cuttings for hedge, shade and forest trees.

S. S., Navarino, N. Y.—We are not familiar with any apparatus calculated to aid a trembling hand in writing.—We will procure for you a copy of the Lady's Own Magazine.

J. C. W., Fox Lake, (no State)—We can give you no information regarding the employment of copyists. You have most effectually cut off any reply by mail by failing to give your State.

SPIDER, (no address)—To rid plants of the little red spiders which work such havoc, dust the under side of the leaves of your plant with flour of sulpher, and shower your plants frequently.

L. W., Clarksville, O.—People who argue that the world is growing worse forget the greater number of people that it contains and the greater amount of good accomplished. Both sides should be examined.

E. W. H.—We would send you by mail the address of a reliable New York firm who can send you Lucerne seed, and instructions regarding the best methods of growing it, but you fail to give your postoffice address.

ALEX, M., Frankfort Springs, Pa.—It is hardly probable that the series of letters entitled "On the Road to Riches" will ever be published in book form. Should such be the case, however, we will give due notice in the BLADE.

O. L., Kukville, Iowa.—We are unable at present to give you the contents of either of the books named in your letter of inquiry, as we have not a copy of either at hand. But we think you will find the Elements of Building Construction very well adapted to your purposes.

MRS. ARABELLA C. WITHERELL, Greenland, Col.—asks: "Can any reader of the BLADE inform me of the whereabouts of Mrs. Carrie P. Allen or Marion Allen, her husband, supposed to be in Illinois. Any information regarding them will greatly oblige her sister and parents.

J. J. M., Mainville, Ill.—From present indications we could hardly advise any man of northern sympathies to go into central Missouri to live. It will probably require another generation to remove the lingering traces of bad blood, prejudice and hatred toward northern men.

F. G., Caton, N. Y.—You say you enlisted in 1861 and received $100 bounty. We cannot tell whether you are entitled to any more unless you tell us for how long you enlisted, and when you quit the service, and whether because of wounds, sickness, or expiration of term of service.

YOUNG LECTURER.—Your success with the subject you name would be doubtful in the extreme, and we should not advise you to take it up, especially in the rural districts. Etiquette is not a matter of so much moment in the country, and your efforts would be very likely to misconstruction.

C. H. W., Cleveland, O.—We do not feel warranted in interfering with what is clearly the province of the physician. It would be well for you to consult some reliable medical man, though your trouble is probably the result of a physical disability which can be removed by proper care and exercise.

ALEX Mc., Brockenridge, Minn.—The twenty-fifth section of the act of July 13th, 1870, so far modifies the original Homestead law as to allow all officers, soldiers or sailors who served in the army or navy of the United States for ninety days or more during the rebellion, and remained loyal to the Government, to enter 160 acres instead of 80 acres of double minimum land.

B. S. M., Craon, (No State)—For copies of the Agricultural Report for 1873, address Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. For copies of the School Commissioner's Report address Hon. John Eaton, Washington. You will be obliged to send money enough to prepay the postage, which would probably be about thirty cents for both volumes.

T. W. M., Harrisville, Pa.—Orchard grass should be sown at the usual time of sowing grass seed in the spring. Sow about two bushels per acre if it is unmixed with other seeds. We send you by mail the address of several dealers in the seed.—We have no practical knowledge of the Fultz Wheat, but shall be glad to hear from any of our correspondents who have raised it.

H. F. G., Sprowville, Ark.—We cannot give you the consumption of tobacco, except in approximate figures. It is stated that France consumes annually 40,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 8,000,000 pounds of cigars—say 950,000,000 in number; 17,000,000 pounds of snuff; 1,500,000 pounds of chewing tobacco, and 1,000,000 pounds of roll tobacco, which is either smoked, chewed or snuffed.

E. W., Sullivan, O.—This correspondent asks: "If I make a mark at 1 o'clock by a correct watch, on a floor, where the shadow of the corner of a house falls, shall I have a standard to keep the watch correct by?" The sun is right April 15, June 14, September 1, and December 24. Make a noon mark in the meridian and apply the equation of time from the *Nautical Almanac*.

RUN ROSA, East Bernard, Texas.—Your question is certainly a novel one. We presume that sweet potatoes (especially if steamed) might be valuable food for stock, but have no knowledge of their ever having been put to such uses. We shall be glad to hear from any one who has had experience in raising sweet potatoes for other purposes than for human food, and to have a statement as to their relative value as compared with corn as food for stock.

JOHNNY W., Wheatland, Ind.—Nitro-Glycerine is composed of glycerine dissolved in a mixture of equal parts of nitric and sulpouric acids. The emulsion is poured into a large volume of water, when the nitro-glycerine is precipitated as colorless, heavy oil. The nature of this substance is very peculiar. A drop of it placed on an anvil, and struck heavily, explodes with a loud noise, and if a paper be moistened with it and struck, it is blown into fragments. The application of a flame or red hot iron to the oil, however only causes it to burn quietly. In closed vessels, it explodes at 360 degrees Fahrenheit. In blasting rocks, nitro-glycerine is exploded by a concussion caused by gunpowder. It has about ten times the explosive power of gunpowder.

CLARE, Tyrone, Pa.—We have repeatedly answered questions almost identical with yours. We think that a young lady might find it more pleasant to learn telegraphy in a school than in a working office, but should advise a young man to take the working office.—There is always a demand for good reliable operators.—We are not prepared to endorse the guarantee of the school named to furnish situations to graduates.—It is more than probable that you are right in your opinion about the "National Teachers' Institute," etc.

A READER, (No address)—We should not advise any young man to marry a girl eleven years his senior, under any ordinary circumstances, and scarcely under any extraordinary ones. The discrepancy between the ages of the parties is almost too great at the beginning and the most objectionable thing about such a marriage is that the gap grows wider as the years increase. Young men who are undeveloped and immature are apt to fall in love with women who are their seniors, but as they get older will find more congenial companionship in those of their own age.

S. E. S., Mattapoisett, Mass.—You are right in regard to the course of a man traveling on the globe. If he should go northeast, he would make a northeast course with every parallel, but if he should start from any point near the equator, and travel steadily in any direction, he would gradually approach one of the poles. In shaping a course, the middle latitude between two places is used to look for the difference of longitude, departure, course and distance in the tables.—The Pueeco River is in New Mexico. It flows into the Rio Grande.

FECK, Mindoro, Wis., asks: "If two horses are drawing 1 tun with a four foot double-tree, and one of them be given his end shorter by 1 inch, what would be the apportionment of the draft to the horse with the shorter end of the double tree? What would be the proportion if his end were two inches shorter?—The case is analogous to that of two men carrying a weight suspended from a pole, the force exerted by each being inversely proportional to the length of lever between the hand and weight.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1874.

The franking privilege is evidently to be restored. Every discussion seems to develop new strength in its favor and every day's experience shows that Congress more and more regards the repeal as a mistake. The motion of Mr. Merriam, (Rep., of N. Y.) to strike from the executive appropriation bill the $100,000 for stamps, was an absurd motion, and pressed by the mover on the ground that the object of the appropriation was to make a show in favor of the P. O. receipts, but it received 71 votes to 77, and so came very near being adopted. In the discussion, Mr. Hoar, (Rep., of Mass.) asked if the country had not been promised a large increase of revenue, and if the deficit of the department had not been greater than ever before. Mr. Garfield, in reply, said he was compelled to admit that the abolition of the frank had not met the sanguine expectations of its advocates. Mr. Kelley, (Rep. of Pa.) said he had not voted for the repeal, but would vote for anything that looked to a restoration. It was, he said, obtained by fraud, the memorials having originated in the Postoffice building; and the promise of saving five millions per annum being a further fraud. He maintained that the restoration was the right of the people and would be for their benefit. Mr. Maynard (Rep., Tenn.) also advocated the restoration, and sustained Mr. Kelley's view that the frank was for the benefit of the people and not for the advantage of members. Mr. Myers (Rep., Pa.) was glad of the discussion, because it was a step forward, and hoped the frank would be restored at this session.

You probably have, by telegraph, the text of the new civil rights bill reported by Mr. Butler on Wednesday. The bill dodges the school difficulty by providing that if any State or the school authorities of any State "shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions, giving equal educational advantages in all respects for different classes of persons entitled to attend such schools and institutions, it shall be a sufficient compliance with this section."

The Democrats seem to be bent on making political capital, and let no occasion slip. In the House they continue to call for investigations, and to lead more or less the policy in that body. They are not quite so successful in the Senate. On Wednesday, Mr. Davis, (Dem. of W. Virginia), undertook to get through a resolution calling on the President for a particular statement, showing all the defaulting officers in the country. Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Conkling interposed objections and gave reasons why no such call, involving great labor and heavy expenses, should be made without good and sufficient reasons, which Mr. Davis had not given. Thereupon, Mr Thurman interposed, saying that this motion was not to be whistled down the wind," but at the same time acknowledging that it must be modified, as it would not be answered in its present shape in years. So it went over.

Some of the leading women of the city, to help the funds of the great Centenary Fair, undertook to manage a centenary tea party, in commemoration of the patriotic work of the fathers in Boston Harbor on the 16th of Dec. 1774. To this end they obtained from Congress the use of the rotunda of the capitol and set their tables around in illuminated and pictured walls, giving out that the admission would be one dollar and a cup of tea including the cup, also one dollar. The cups had been made for the occasion, with the years 1774 and 1874 imprinted on them and were designed to be souvenors of the occasion. There were also some novelties in the way of costumes to attract attention, and it was given out that the President and Sandwich Island King would honor the occasion with their presence. Accordingly night before last (the 16th) all things being ready the doors were opened and the multitude rushed in. The King sent a regret but the President and his family were on hand, according to the programme. As a social entertainment it proved to be a failure. The crowd was too dense to admit of anything like free social intercourse. But its pecuniary results were a tremendous success. The old Representative Hall, now given up to statuary, was thrown open, and every foot of space was packed. The receipts amounted to some $10,000, and about 8,000 people paid an admission fee at the door. Last night the scene was repeated with diminished numbers, but still with very gratifying results.

To-day the Sandwich Island King is to be introduced to both Houses of Congress. Owing to the severity of his cold, he was not able to be presented to the President on Monday, as had been arranged, but the ceremony took place on Tuesday, and subsequently the President and his Cabinet made a call on him at the Arrington. The ceremonies to-day will draw a great crowd to the capitol, but only a small number will find admission to the gentlemen's gallery of the House which alone is appropriated to the common use.

All the other galleries are reserved for favored officials and their families. The King will be introduced to Senators in the President's room, and, at a table after twelve, will make a formal entrance into the House while it is in session, and be addressed by the Speaker. I must have mentioned that he speaks English as fluently as he does his native tongue. He will probably make a reply to the address of Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Irwin, the agent of the Pacific Mail Company, was too ill to appear before the committee at the time named, or at any time since, and was examined yesterday in his room, but without the presence of reporters, so that his statements are not known, and the committee decline to reveal them, any further than to say that he made a clean breast of it.

Senator Morton's speech yesterday on District affairs gives great satisfaction to the people in and about Washington and will probably have the effect to choke down the senseless bill, comprising a small volume, reported from the joint select committee and made to serve the purposes of a few wealthy men. In reply to the point that this district was committed by the constitution to the care of Congress and would not therefore be governed by the people, he said that it stood precisely on the same footing as the Territories, and that the people of the district were as much entitled to local self government as the people of any other locality. If Congress had the power to delegate the government to *three* men it had the power to bestow it on a hundred or an all the people. Besides the bill was anti Republican and it would be everywhere proclaimed and believed that it was an attempt to get rid of negro suffrage which was first tried in this district and, by the bill so thoroughly discarded as to be only recognized in a very unimportant item, and (he might have added) with the evident intention to evade disagreeable chances.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to restore the tax on tea and coffee. This, you will remember, is in accordance with the suggestions of the message. If such a bill should pass, it will add some twenty millions to the revenue.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals have agreed to favor Mr. Windom's plan for cheap transportation so far as to report for immediate action a bill for the construction of the Rhode Island and Hennepin Canal, the cost of which is estimated at $4,000,000. It is proposed to appropriate one million at this session.

A letter from ex-Gov. Davis, of Texas, to Vice President Wilson, expresses a feeling of alarm at the recent law enacted by the Democratic majority, the effect of which is to restore slavery under the guise of punishing criminals. He says that slavery of the vilest type has been established in certain cases, and he fears that if these Democratic tendencies are not immediately checked, the restoration of slavery will be made complete.

BUCKEYE.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

Of Specie Payments—Have we Too Much Money?—The Money Lenders Think we Have—What will the Poor do?—A Factory Owner's Story—What the Operative said.

From Our New England Correspondent.

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1874.

You have had a week in which to digest the President's message, and it is to be hoped that you have improved your time. And what do you think

OF SPECIE PAYMENTS?

The world changes, and men change with it, you know. A year ago Gen. Grant was so sure that what the country most needed was more greenbacks, that he stretched the letter of the law and issued them, and then recommended Congress to send out some more. During the financial discussion last spring it has been told upon good authority that Grant intended to sign the bill increasing the greenback issue to four hundred millions, but was induced by some New York members to change his mind at the last moment. Now he wants specie, and nothing but specie. "Steps toward a return to specie payments," he says, "will renew confidence, revive all our industries to a degree of prosperity unknown at least for many years." Ah, indeed!

WE HAVE TOO MUCH MONEY,

it seems. Business is dull, failures are common, men are thrown out of employment, and all because money is too plenty. Look at the money market for last week. Monday, Dec. 8th, money was loaned on call at 3 to 4 per cent.; Tuesday, call loans were 2½ to 3; Wednesday, call loans 2½ to 3; Thursday, it was the same; Friday, money was in demand at 3 and 4 per cent on call, and prime mercantile paper sold at from 5 to 7 per cent.; Saturday, call loans fluctuated between 3½ and 5 per cent. Of course, money must be too plenty or it would not be so cheap. But look at the other side for a week. The liabilities of parties who were compelled to suspend or who failed, will foot up several millions. A thousand hands were thrown out of employment because of the tightness of the money market, and yet, "We have too much money."

BOSTON WANTS SPECIE PAYMENTS,

so does New York, so do all the great centers of money lenders. If, with a floating greenback circulation of $356,000,000, money will loan for nine per cent., it is a simple question in arithmetic to show how much higher the interest would be if the money circulation of the country was reduced to three hundred millions.

GEN. BUTLER HIT THE MARK

in his speech last Tuesday. If the government can borrow money at 5.65 per cent. interest, in the name of all that is good let us do it. If the people have money to put in 5.65 bonds, give them a chance to buy them; but all the clap-trap talk of specie payments has thus far only thrown poor working men out of employment. I feel a little strongly on the question to-day because I have heard two stories that indirectly bear upon this point.

WHAT THE FACTORY OWNER SAID.

A factory owner said, "I have shut down." I looked surprised, and asked, "Is business so bad as that?" "It could not be worse," he answered. "I cannot go on as I have been doing. In former years I run along through dull times without trouble. When goods sold I had plenty of money coming in, and when sales dropped off my New York agent took the goods and made me sufficient advances to keep me going. But I cannot get the advances now. Everybody is afraid of everybody else, and no one wants to take a chance. My goods might not be worth their advances when spring comes, and they refuse to help me."

"How is your Western trade?" I asked.

"Customers buy from hand to mouth, and are not very prompt in paying up. Everybody is willing to give notes, but no one wants to pay when due; they prefer to renew the notes."

"What will your help do?"

"I don't know. I have run two months longer than I ought to have done, just for their sakes, and I have locked up every dollar I could raise in manufactured goods, but I must shut down."

AN OPERATIVE'S STORY.

Sitting in the depot, shortly after the conversation recorded above, I heard two men conversing about work, and when they separated I spoke to the one sitting beside me, asking him where he was working.

"Nowhere," was the answer.

"Factory shut down?"

"Yes."

"What's the matter?"

"Matter's because the boss is afraid he may lose a few dollars, and so we all have to look out for ourselves."

"Is it all the owner's fault?"

"Yes. He said he couldn't tell what goods might be worth in spring, and he wasn't going to run on an uncertainty."

"You can hardly blame him for that."

"I don't blame him for anything, but when he began fifteen years ago he was worth nothing. Every year he has sailed down money until they say he is now worth three hundred thousand dollars. We helped him make it. Our heads and hands made a good share of his money for him, 'so we have only just been able to get a title, and a bit of cloth to cover us, while he has lived like a lord. And now, for fear he may lose a few thousand, we have to trust to chance to keep from starving."

"Have you been around much?"

"I have been all over the city, and everybody says the same thing: We shall discourage men before we hire any."

What could I say of comfort to such a man? What could you say? His family was as dear to him as your family is to you, or my family to me. God help the poor! And yet, money is too plenty to suit the money lenders! Politicians play with the question, while men look at their empty cupboards and their empty pockets. With them it is a question of a few votes, and a few sweet words from the paper which runs their district, while all the time men and women see their boards decrease, or else begin to look toward the "town" for food. W. H. M.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

Notes of the Celebration of the Natal Day in the City.

CHRISTMAS AT TRINITY CHURCH.—No one in attendance upon the service at Trinity Church Friday could fail to realize that a high Festival was being observed. The handsomely decorated church wreaths, festoons and arches of evergreens, the varied tables and emblems, the gorgeous display flowers, the animated tones of the minister, the grand music, both vocal and instrumental, the crowded congregation, all gave evidence of the heartiness with which the birth of CHRIST was celebrated here. The service was rendered according to the programme already published, and was greatly enjoyed by a congregation that filled the church. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. COLEMAN from the words "Emanuel—God with us"—a fitting text for enlarging upon the love and condescension of the God-man, and the duty of humility and love on the part of those whom He came to redeem.

The music was elaborate, and rendered with all the skill for which the organist and choir are so justly noted.

There was a liberal contribution made to widows and orphans of clergymen, and the sufferers by famine in Kansas and Nebraska.

THE THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The festival supper of the congregation of the Third street M. E. Church at the Welling Hotel, in East Toledo, last night, was quite a success. Notwithstanding the numerous attractions on this side, a large number of ladies and gentlemen crossed the bridge to enjoy the excellent feast served by the following members of the Third street Church: Mesdames THOMPSON, MOSIER, MILLS, MADDOX, VALENTINE, MARSHALL, ROGERS and Miss MARY ROGERS. The proceeds of the entertainment are for the benefit of the family of the worthy pastor, Rev. J. H. BETHARD.

SANTA CLAUS AT THE OLIVER HOUSE.

It having been rumored that the "jolly old fellow" would put in an appearance at the Oliver House at 7½ o'clock Thursday night, the guests and their children assembled at that hour in the parlor, where a very large Christmas tree was erected. It was filled with the choicest and most expensive presents, intended for the guests and their children. The room was embellished with two large American flags, festooned on the west side, each surmounted by bouquets of cedar wreaths and small national colors; the east, north and south sides being also decorated with wreaths and small flags, the whole being lighted by reflection and wax tapers. Santa Claus, being belated by the snow, which was not of sufficient depth for his sleigh to run smoothly, sent a dispatch "on the wings of the wind" to Mr. McDonald, the proprietor of the hotel, which read thus: "Dear children, you may expect me in ten minutes." After the reading of the dispatch, Mrs. McDonald arranged the children, some 40 or 50 in number, in couples, and marched them around the mammoth tree.

At this juncture Maj. J. R. Swigart, Collector of Internal Revenue, recited the "Night Before Christmas." Just as he finished, a window in the east end of the room suddenly opened and in Santa Claus tumbled head over heels, much to the astonishment and amusement of all. He was covered all over with a great Russian bearskin coat and cap. As soon as the old fellow found that he had broken no bones, he set about his work of distribution, first calling attention and commanding order by giving three blasts upon a most unearthly sounding tin horn. An idea of the extent of the joy and happiness occasioned by this Christmas tree may be had when it is known that it bore fruit costing over one thousand dollars.

A pleasing incident was the presentation by Mr. MYRON WHEELER, (Oh! we beg pardon, Santa Claus), in behalf of the "little folks" of the Oliver House, of a beautiful enameled locket to "Baby BLANCHE MCDONALD." At the close of the ceremony Maj. SWIGART proposed three cheers for Santa Claus, three cheers for Mr McDONALD, and three cheers for the ladies, which were given with a hearty good will; the company then dispersed, each wishing that in the revolution of the season's next Christmas may *wheel* a Santa Claus to every home and heart as lavish as this year's Santa Claus of of MYRON WHEELER.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Sabbath School of this Church held a very pleasant reunion on Christmas eve at the Church on Erie street. The services consisted of declamations, dialogues, singing, etc., which passed off in the happiest manner possible. Yesterday forenoon two services were held at the church—one at 6 o'clock, and one at 10 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

Last evening was one of unusual interest to the little folks at St. Paul's Sunday School. In the early part of the evening a supper, with ice cream and other refreshments, was served them in the basement of the church edifice, and after partaking of these good things the members of the school and their friends ascended into the church room, where a most enjoyable entertainment was given. A temporary stage was erected at the pulpit. From this were given songs, recitations, charades, etc., to the great delight of the audience, which manifested its approbation by frequent applause. The following is the programme of the exercises:

PROGRAMME.

Singing by the school.
Prayer by Rev. Dr. Donelson.
Singing by the school.
Christmas Welcome.....Canna Pulver
Signs and their Signification...Joshua Vogel
"Gambler's Wife," reading.....Ida Sellers

SINGING.

Don't be a Fuller.....Blanche Lang
Reading.....Miss Vogel
Colloquy.....Young Disciples

SINGING.

Mill River Flood.....Frank Mills
Colloquy—"Three among three" "Cleaners"
Water—The Best Liquor.....Albert Breed

SINGING.

Every Man the Architect of His own Fortune.....Geo. Farley
Jack Frost Pictures.....Miss Nellie Lenderson
Water.....Mattie Burnham
Colloquy.....Young Disciples

SINGING.

"Too Late, You Cannot Enter Now.....Golden Circle
Empty Cradle.....Minnies Rhodes

SINGING—Silver Threads Among the Golden.
Sunday School Visitor's Address. Washington

COLLECTION.

"Sweeping Through the Gates"—Singing by the entire school.
Benediction by Dr. Donelson.

The instrumental music for the occasion was performed on a fine reed organ furnished by C. H. ROSA.

The exercises were under the direction of C. W. BOND, Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

ST. JOHNS M. E. CHURCH,

on Magnolia street, was the scene of much enjoyment last night; two large Christmas trees, freighted with the tokens of friendship, greeted the sight of some two hundred Sunday School children and their parents, when the doors of the church were open at 7 o'clock. After singing and a few pertinent remarks by the Superintendent, Mr. CHAS. DOUGLASS, the trees were unloaded and each child was made the recipient of a present suited to its tastes. Just as the distribution was concluded, and ere any person left the room, Rev. Mr. BELL, in a short speech in which much feeling was embodied, presented in behalf of the Trustees of the Church and the Sabbath School teachers, the Superintendent with a set of four volume of works on the study of the Bible. Mr. DOUGLASS was so completely embarrassed that it was a few moments before he had command of language to express his thanks. At the conclusion of his remarks, the congregation sang the DOXOLOGY, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," with musical vigor and feeling, after which the Benediction was pronounced by Mr. BELL, and hundreds of happy hearts went home grateful for the good time they had experienced.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES

all observed the day in an appropriate and fitting manner. At St. Patrick's Church Grand High Mass was celebrated at half past Ten o'clock. The interior of the Church was most beautifully decorated with evergreens and a profusion of flowers. From the top of the altar to the tops of the side altars on either hand large strands of evergreens hung in graceful festoons. The bust of St. Patrick which stood in the niche above the altar was surrounded by a wreath of gas jets, which in the morning presented a very pretty sight. The singing at this church, under the leadership of Prof. GARRIGAN, was unusually fine, and contributed very greatly to the general effect. Father HANNIN was assisted by Rev. Fathers LOFTUS and STENSON, and a very effective and able sermon was delivered. At the

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH

high mass was said at 5 o'clock in the morning by Rev. Father O'REILLY, and again at 10 o'clock a grand high mass was said. This church was also magnificently decorated with flowers and evergreens, and presented a most beautiful sight. The Christmas music was rendered by the same persons who furnished the music at the dedication of the Convent Chapel, a short time ago, and it was very fine, some of the pieces being most exquisitely rendered. A very large collection was taken up at both services. The

CONVENT CHAPEL,

on Cherry street, was tastefully decorated, and the Sisters observed the anniversary of the day on which our Saviour was born in a simple, heartfelt manner, without ostentatious display and ceremony. Their exercises were of a most touching character and the singing was unusually fine.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

Rev. Father GREISCH, on Cherry street, was well attended, at both the morning services by a large number of German Catholics who comprise the membership of that church. An extra amount of work was done to trim the church in a manner that would impress the worshippers with the solemnity of the ceremony they were performing. Especial pains were taken in all the Catholic churches to have the chorals rendered in a better manner than ever before, and St. Mary's Church was not behind. The singing was very fine. All

THE OTHER CHURCHES

were decorated, also at Father QUINN'S in the Fifth Ward, Father O'BYRNE'S Church of the Good Shepherd, on the East Side, the French church on Erie street, and Father DANENHOFFER'S church, in the Fifth Ward, the ceremonies were of an interesting nature and were all well attended.

CHRISTMAS TREE—SOCIAL AND ORPHANS HOME.

On Christmas Eve, while the members and friends of the Unitarian Church, with the children of their Sunday School, were enjoying a pleasant social time at the residence of the generous and large hearted Mrs. THOMAS on Monroe street, and when the wants of the inner nature had been abundantly supplied, the doors opening into the lower parlor were thrown open, and by a blast of his trumpet old "Santa Claus" announced that he had arrived, and was prepared to see his friends, and who has more of them. At this signal a rush was made, especially by the younger portion of the assembly, who, by their bright eyes and sweet faces, testified their faith in the universal and loving kindness of the good Mr. "Claus," and sure enough were the glad hopes realized, for there, in the centre of the room, stood a huge treecovered with a rich and varied assortment of treasures, which were distributed, and the reception of which will long be remembered, and the other ones who looked on will long feel the full assurance that it is more blessed to give than to receive. The occasion was indeed a most happy one, and is but another illustration of how easy it is to make sunshine in this world.

But there was no forgetfulness of others by those who thus found so much pleasure for themselves. They remembered that at the Protestant Orphans' Home were many hearts without a parent's love to cheer or encourage them, and so a large basket of the delicacies which are so pleasant to childish tastes was gathered up and sent to those institutions, so that wherever the Christmas Eve might have been to the females, the Christmas Day might be rendered pleasant and happy.

Sometimes the "Some" managers talk of receiving "scraps," but this basket contained none of that kind—nothing but choice and nice things were sent, and it is hoped were enjoyed by all for whom they were intended.

AT THE JAIL.

The 55 gentlemen who have taken up their residence with Colonel MOORE until a delegation of twelve of their fellow citizens can inquire a little more closely into certain episodes of their distinguished career, were yesterday entertained by their host with a lavish spread; a table laden with any amount of good things. They partook heartily and seemed to enjoy themselves just as well as if the outer world did not have a cross-barred aspect.

LUMBER.

Amount Cut in Western Michigan in 1874.

The Muskegon *News and Reporter* says:

The total amount of lumber, as given below, cut during the past season in the different counties on the east shore of Lake Michigan, is from the figures furnished by parties in the localities named:

Muskegon county	327,000,000
Manistee county	205,000,000
Mason county	126,000,000
Oceana county	20,000,000
Ottawa county	115,000,000
Grand Traverse, St. Joseph, etc.	100,000,000
Total in Western Michigan	893,000,000

Of the coming season, the *News and Reporter* says:

From the very best authority that can be had, we are confident that with plenty of snow and favorable weather otherwise for logging, Muskegon River and tributaries will float upon its waters next spring at least 400,000,000 feet of logs, while about 50,000,000 feet more will be shipped by rail, etc., to this point to be sawed.

White River and its tributaries will swell the amount, for Muskegon county, to over 85,000,000 feet more, while Black Lake and a large number of small mills not enumerated here, may safely be put down for not less than 20,000,000 feet more—making a grand total crop of logs for 1875, in the county of Muskegon of 555,000,000 feet.

A Model Wife.

A Japanese lady has invented means of reconciliation between quarrelsome partners which could not be confined in practice to that distant part of the world. Having quarrelled with her husband, she decided upon dying. Not content with relinquishing this dreary world, she endeavored to do it at the greatest possible sacrifice. She bit out her tongue, and awaited death. Fortunately for all parties, death did not arrive as soon as her husband. She was therefore saved. And now Nakamura has a model wife. When he complains of the toughness of his steak, she can merely look at him. Turning his eyes in another direction, he can make the most satirical comments upon feminine economy; can wonder why women never do learn how to keep down the grocer's bill, to save a portion of their husband's salary; can assure her that a little variety of delicacies for breakfast is something that any woman of sense could find; can grumble at the milliner's bill, and growl about the coal being out, without a word of remonstrance. He can tell her why the baby cries without being challenged to remedy the evil, and can generally enjoy himself without danger of a squall. Why should Japan monopolize such a boon?

A rustic couple in Iowa, went to Dubuque to spend the honeymoon, and calling at a confectioner's, ordered soda water. "What syrup will you have?" asked the clerk. The gallant bridegroom, leaning over the counter, replied: "Stranger, money is no object to me; put sugar into it."

A young man, who, from the secure retreat of a three-story back room in a Brooklyn boarding house, had leveled his spy-glass at a neighbor's clothesline and been rewarded by the exhibition of fashionable underwear, knowingly wrote to his sweetheart that circumstances too numerous to mention had impelled him to abandon all thoughts of matrimony.

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Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated
James Montgomery's Poems—With plates
Elihu Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Ainsworth's Ballads
Humorous Poetry
Spenser's Complete Works
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Casket of Gems
Golden Treasury of Thought
Milton and Morton
Thompson's Poetical Works
"L. E. L." (Miss Landon)
Scottish and English Ballads
Robinson Crusoe
Sacred Poems
Choice Poems and Lyrics
Shakespeare Gems
Book of Wit and Humor
Book of Quotations
Wise Sayings of Great and Good Men
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated
Keat's Poems—Illustrated
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated
Chatterton's Poems—Illustrated
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated
Heman's Poems—Illustrated
Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Hood
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy complete.

This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, beveled boards, gilt edges and illustrated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.50 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library.

LIST NO. 3.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $1.50 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $1.25 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous Illustrations.
Burns' Complete Poetical and Prose Works
Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Josephus. The Whole Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian.
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel DeFoe.
Mrs. Hemans's Poems.
Wonders of the World.
History of the American Revolution.
The Works of Thomas Hood.
The Canterbury Tales and Prose Generally, with other Poems of Chaucer and Spenser.
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works.
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions.
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns.
Moore's Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Illustrated by eminent artists.
Fielding's Writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

This List except "Wonders of the World and "History of the American Revolution," comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsomer books than these manufactured.

LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List No. 4 a series of Scientific Works known as "Technical Manuals," for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet-makers, Stonemasons, Tin-plate Workers, and Artisans generally, consisting of a Series of Volumes which contain the essentials of a complete Technical Education. These books are essentials in the trades, and each one, to the Mechanic or Farmer, is worth every day ten times its price.

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Building Construction, the Elements of, and Architectural Drawing. 136 illustrations. Cloth limp.

Either of the three books above sent as follows: With Blade, $2.25; with Farm Journal, $1.50; with Locke's National Monthly $1.75.

Practical Perspective. Containing perspective Projection of Simple Points, Planes and Rectangular Solids; Polygons, Pyramids, Circles, Arches, &c., 80 double-page illustrations.—Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Arms and Ammunition. By Major V. D. Majendie, R. A. Illustrated. Cloth.

Applied Mechanics. By Professor R. S.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1874.

Terms of Subscription

POSTAGE FREE.

With the first of January, 1875, the new postal law will go into effect, requiring the payment of postage on all newspapers and periodicals *in advance* at the office of publication. To obviate all trouble and annoyance to subscribers, we have decided, on and after January 1st, 1875, to send *all our publications free of postage* at the rates given below. In cities however, subscribers who wish to have their papers delivered by carrier will, of course, have to pay for that privilege at the office of delivery.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year.....75 cents
Clubs of Ten or upward..65 "

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Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year.....$3.25

THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year.....$2.00
Clubs of Five.....$1.75 each
" Ten or more.....1.65 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

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HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money by Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or EXPRESS, prepaid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COST OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address of paper changed, ALWAYS give OLD addresses, name of your Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires.*

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts ¼ or 33⅓ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $1.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the enlargement of the BLADE will cause *no advance* in the regular subscription price to single subscribers all over the country, viz: $2 00 per year, free of postage. The additional expense of postage has obliged us to make a little change in our rates for clubs, but this change, while very slight, does not take into account at all the enlarged size of the paper. The BLADE *itself*, we are furnishing just as cheap as before, notwithstanding the paper for 1875 will contain *seventy-two* columns of matter where it only contained fifty-six last year.

THE EXECUTION OF GOODMAN.

JOHN T. GOODMAN has suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder, on the 8th day of April last, of the old man JOHN HAYWOOD and his wife, in Putnam county. Our repoter at Ottawa has furnished full particulars of the execution, and all the incidents connected therewith, which will be found in another column.

BLADE readers are already familiar with the facts in this case, but our reporter has furnished a new reason for GOODMAN'S visit to HAYWOOD for the purpose of obtaining money, and the reason for his anger because he did not obtain what he wanted. It seems that the wife of GOODMAN made her home at HAYWOOD'S when young, and GOODMAN supposed she would have the help of the old people while they lived, and the property left at their death. HAYWOOD was disposed to let GOODMAN have the money he wanted, but the old lady objected and prevented the loan. This exasperated GOODMAN, and he accompanied the old man a short distance from the house, killed him, and then returned to the house and killed the old lady. If capital punishment is justifiable in any case, GOODMAN was certainly a fit subject for the gallows.

A GREAT REDUCTION.

Very few of the readers of the BLADE are aware that we are offering our paper for 1875 at a reduction of *nearly twenty-five per cent.* on the old price, yet such is really the case. We are contracting to furnish our subscribers with an enlarged paper, which taking the present BLADE as a basis of calculation, ought to cost them $2.70 per year. Instead of this, however, it will only cost $2.00, precisely the same as though the old size had been maintained, and the postage were still paid by the subscriber. And if to this we add the improvements in its literary character, we find our subscribers are to get another twenty-five per cent. in value at the same old price. We ask candidly, can any publisher make a better showing for the coming year than this?

☞ Why has no one thought to name that great Democratic statesman on Blackwell's Island, in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1876? Why would he not fill the bill?

☞ We learn that Mr. M. P. SHERWIN has disposed of his interest in the Wauseon *Republican* to Mr. A. B. SMITH.

THE WEEK.

The investigation into the method of expending the enormous sums said to have been used in Washington to influence the granting of a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company was brought to a sudden termination last week. The House had made an order for the arrest and detention of IRWIN, who refused to answer questions of importance propounded by the Ways and Means Committee, but the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that IRWIN had fled the city, and could not be found.—His Majesty, KING KALAKAUA, left Washington on the 23d for New York, where he was entertained in style by the New York Stock Exchange, the Board of Aldermen and other bodies—The argument before the Arkansas Investigating Committee was concluded on the 22d inst. The indications are that Representatives POLAND and WARD, of Illinois, will report in favor of BROOKS, while the other members of the Committee will support the validity of the present State Government.—A delegation of 3,000 colored men of Richmond have waited upon President GRANT asking that Congress take early measures to have a dividend declared in the collections of the Freedman's Savings Bank.—Congress adjourned on the 23d for the holidays, to reassemble again on the 5th proximo. Perhaps the most important action thus far taken by that body was the passage by the Senate of the new finance bill, a synopsis of which has already been given. There seems to be but little doubt that this measure will pass the House when it is again convened for business.

The unhappy father of little CHARLEY ROSS has offered a reward of $5,000 for the return of his boy and no questions asked. It already begins to seem as though the hope of finding the child, which seemed so strong at the time of the killing of the Bay Ridge burglars now bids fair to be illusive.—Col. JOHN THOMPSON was on the 22d inst. elected to fill an unexpired vacancy in the Twenty-third Congressional district vice Hon. E. M. JUDKIN, recently chosen to the bench.—Lieut. COLLINS, who will command the United States surveying expedition to Darien, is now in New York mustering his forces. He will sail early in January.—And now another suit is brought against the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, this time, however, by a dentist, who claims $600 for teeth furnished the wife and father of the defendant. Meanwhile the argument on the appeal from Judge MCCUE'S order granting a bill of particulars is in progress.

The Executive Committee of the Nebraska Aid Society having been informed that numerous individuals are traveling about the country soliciting contributions for the benefit of destitute sufferers of Nebraska, have issued an address stating that such persons are imposters. Contributions should be directed to the Secretary, Gen. O. C. Ord, Omaha, Nebraska, or to the local committees, wherever they are organized in other cities.—The Mormons of the United States have in contemplation an emigration to Mexico, which will involve an entire withdrawal from the present habitation of Utah. Such a step would relieve the United States Government of what now promises to be a most unpleasant dilemma.—The Independent party of Indiana claim that they are shortly to have an accession to their ranks in the person of Hon. W. D. KELLEY, who, it is stated, will take a prominent part in the Convention to be held in Cleveland on the 14th of March next.

The Conservative members of the Mississippi Legislature have published an address in which they take strong ground against the action of the Governor in calling upon the President for troops. They assert that the condition of affairs in Warren county is that of peaceable and law-abiding citizens and that the action of the Governor was taken for party purposes.—At New Orleans, on the 25th inst., the Returning Board made a report embodying their decision regarding the elections held in that State Nov. 2d. It is in many respects a remarkable document, though the Board have given a candid and exhaustive statement of the principles which governed their decision. As already stated the report gives a representation of 54 Republicans to 52 Democrats. The whole matter will undoubtedly come before the present Legislature at its coming session.—An unfortunate personal rencontre took place in New Orleans on Saturday morning in ex-Governor WARMOUTH fatally stabbed Mr. BYERLY, proprietor of the New Orleans *Bulletin*. The difficulty grew out of a controversy between Warmouth and the *Bulletin*.

Foreign advices state that the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, of Russia, whose diamond stealing exploits will be so well remembered, has been declared insane and placed under the guardianship of his father, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, brother of the Czar.—Prince BISMARCK has moved in the Federal Council of Germany for the adoption of the pending extradition treaty between that country and the United States.—The new postal treaty between Japan and the United States, will go into effect on the first of January.—The reader will find our summary of important news of the week, correspondence, etc., as full and interesting as usual.

☞ "DEEP WATERS," the original story written by GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, Esq., for the new BLADE, will be one of the leading attractions of its columns. There will be a great rush for the first number, but it must be borne in mind that those whose names are regularly on our subscription books will be supplied first. Send in your orders at once.

☞ TWEED'S ill-gotten gains can afford him but little pleasure. In addition to his imprisonment and blasted reputation civil suits against him are liable to consume his accumulations. One suit is about ready for trial, in which the amount claimed is $5,000,000, while a new action has just been commenced for the recovery of $350,000.

LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

After more than a month of uninterrupted labor, the Louisiana Returning Board have made a full report of their decision regarding the elections held in that State on the second of November last. The telegraphic columns elsewhere contain a summary of this report, which is devoted largely to a statement of the principles upon which the action of the Board was based, and by which their decisions were reached. The Board, after an earnest statement of the difficulties and obstacles in their way, go on to show that in no case have they exacted from any parish a technical compliance with the election law of the State, but that they have in all cases accepted returns made in compliance with the substance and spirit of its provisions, wherever there has been no evidences of fraud, corruption or violence. But, on the other hand, wherever it has been in evidence, that certain persons in the different parishes have attempted to secure their own ends through improper and illegal means, the most rigid construction has been placed upon the law, and all returns rejected which violated its requirements. The Board complain of the general looseness and negligence with which the elections were conducted in very many of the parishes, all of which irregularities have greatly increased the labor of examining the returns from the 650 voting places of the State. The Legislature according to the decision of the Board will stand, Republicans, 54, Democrats, 52. MCENERY has sent a dispatch to some New York paper in which he characterizes the decision of the Returning Board as a crowning infamy, and a wrong which should be submitted to by no free people.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We have lately completed new arrangements, whereby we are enabled to offer special inducements to Postmasters or their deputies or assistants, who will aid in extending the circulation of the BLADE. Our terms and commissions to those who labor for the BLADE are, we believe, fully as liberal as those of any other leading publication now before the people, and the paper itself has no need of testimonials. Indeed, it is the universal statement of those who have interested themselves in furthering the circulation of the BLADE that it is more easy to obtain subscriptions for it than for any other paper published. When the improvements now in progress are completed this will be truer than ever before, and meanwhile, we shall be glad to send to all Postmasters who will forward us their address, specimen copies and club rates which will at once show them that a little effort for the BLADE may be made both satisfactory to us and profitable to themselves.

DEATH OF GERRIT SMITH.

The telegraph brings the sad intelligence that GERRIT SMITH is dead. He and his wife visited friends in New York City to spend the holidays, and after enjoying an unusually merry Christmas and refreshing sleep on Christmas night, he was stricken down by apoplexy and paralysis, and a dispatch received at noon of Monday announces that he is dead.

MR. SMITH was born at Utica, New York, on March 6, 1797, and is, therefore, in the 78th year of his age. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1818. On the death of his father, GERRIT SMITH inherited one of the largest landed estates in the United States, and this property has demanded and received most of his attention. With a large brain, a benevolent heart, and great wealth, he has exerted much influence for good. At an early period he became connected with the Colonization Society, but subsequently withdrew from it and united with the Anti-Slavery Society. He was always an earnest opposer of slavery, and contributed liberally to all well directed efforts for securing freedom to the colored people.

He has also won distinction by his advocacy of homestead measures, and gave evidence of his opposition to land monopoly by giving 200,000 acres of land to needy persons in lots of about fifty acres each, besides liberal landed donations to educational institutions. He has given largely to aid in the emancipation of the slave and to assist poor persons to comfortable homes.

In 1852 he served in Congress, and the speeches made while in that body were published in book form. He delivered many other speeches, which were collected and published under the title of "Sermons and Speeches, by GERRIT SMITH," in 1861; in 1864, he published "Religion of Reason;" in 1866, a work entitled "Theologies;" and in 1867, "Nature the Base of a Free Theology." In all his writings, speeches, and donations, he was governed by a desire to promote the interests of the poor and downtrodden. His whole nature was benevolent, and his long life has been full of usefulness. Few men, dying, leave so much that is commendable, and so little to be regretted.

☞ ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ANY of the BLADE publications hereafter will include postage. We are determined to avail ourselves of every possible facility which make the reception of our publications more speedy and devoid of annoyance, hence we shall send them out free of postage. We mean that the BLADE publications shall occupy no second place in any respect.

☞ A telescope of gigantic proportions is now in process of construction at Paris. It was begun in 1865 by M. LEON FOUCAULT, whose death soon after interrupted the work, which was not resumed until after the close of the French-German war, when M. WOLF undertook its completion. Its power will exceed that of any instrument of its kind in the world, its length being 48 feet, and its diameter 6 feet 6 inches. Its mirror will be of glass, and the surface will be faced with gold or silver.

☞ THE DEMANDS FOR specimen copies of our various publications exceeding anything known in our office for the past eight years, we trust our friends will roll in the names.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

The Congressional Committee, appointed to investigate the troubles at the South and report such facts as may enable Congress and the President to act intelligently, in their efforts to promote the peace and prosperity of that distracted and disheartened country, are now preparing their work. The character of the men engaged in this work is a guarantee that it will be faithfully and impartially performed. Their duties are not of a partisan character, but affect the interests and welfare of the South and the whole country. Practically, there is no honest government in the rebel States. There has been so much wrong and corruption on all sides—so much disposition to rule or ruin—that well informed Northern men who have visited the South, return without being able to suggest a remedy, or even to show where the greatest amount of evil exists. It is probably fair to assume that wrong exists on both sides—that the old slaveholders and slave drivers are not satisfied with the present position of the colored people, and will not permit them to vote without protesting against it in every possible manner, even to a resort to violence. On the other hand, the colored people, ignorant and suddenly possessed of the right to vote and hold office, guided by unscrupulous political adventurers, doubtless have committed serious errors, and perhaps have assumed "airs" well calculated to fan into a flame the passions of the rebel element in those States.

The investigating committees should probe these difficulties to the bottom. Effects may be valuable, but what is needed is facts calculated to throw light on the causes which have produced the effects. Congress and the people are anxious to know the truth concerning the position of affairs at the South, that some action may be taken to restore order and prosperity to that section of the country. The question is one which is surrounded with many difficulties, but that something must be done to prevent further progress towards a state of anarchy and revolution, every person must admit. This work must not be done in the name of any party, but in the name of the country and in behalf of Republican institutions. It is probable that severe measures will be required, and Congress should not hesitate to apply the knife wherever it may be necessary to secure justice, promote peace, and insure prosperity to the Southern States. A longer continuation of existing difficulties may involve the entire country in dissensions, and strifes, and wars, even to the overthrow of our free institutions. Already the Democratic party manifests a willingness to unite with the rebels in this contest. This course is not taken from any sense of justice or knowledge of the merits of the contest at the South, but solely for the purpose of obtaining votes. It is very unfortunate that men thus permit their partisan prejudices and personal ambitions to blind them to the best interests of the country. But, such being the fact, it is all the more important that the Republican members of Congress ascertain the facts, and then act promptly and earnestly in administering the remedy, let the blow fall where it may.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

The Brooklyn *Argus*, an independent journal with Democratic tendencies, is not a believer in the prevalent specie resumption doctrines of the Eastern States. It gives expression to its opinion of the new finance measure thus forcibly:

The Republican Senators in Washington are reported as being in an exultant mood over their new bantling—a specie payment bill, which is to be introduced to-day. It will not do any harm to discuss such bills. England did it for over thirty years, during her struggle to resume specie payments. She resolved to pay specie, and fixed the legal day as many as eight times without accomplishing the design intended. To give Congress the power to borrow gold with which to redeem our obligations, may be a good way to accumulate specie, but we do not believe in it. We think that Senator Sherman and all the other Senators who exult over a transparent sham like this, will congratulate themselves as being out of office when the result of the bill begins to show itself. This country can no more provide for paying specie in four years than either of its Honorable Senators can fly to the moon.

☞ SEND FOR A COPY of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for January. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains sixteen pages of choice matter adapted especially to the farm and the fireside. Price only seventy-five cents a year; single copies free.

☞ The British Parliament will, at its next session in February, entertain a proposition for reorganizing the municipal government of London. The authority of the Lord Mayor and the corporation extends only over the limits of the ancient city, now but a small part of that vast metropolis, the remainder of which is governed by local boards. It is proposed to place the entire territory of the city under one municipal government.

☞ The truth of the business is, offices are becoming a little scarce, when we consider the number of men who are willing to serve their country. In view of that fact, perhaps the Government had better go into the Railroad business. There are any number of ex-members and retiring members of Congress who might make very good brakesmen, switch tenders, &c. The Government should, of course, provide places for these fellows.

☞ The New York *Graphic* of the 23d, makes this somewhat uncharitable and ironical allusion to the prominence of one party to the great Brooklyn scandal at the recent New England Dinner:

The chief speaker at the New England Society's dinner last night was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Glendenning's friends are quite indignant because the latter clergyman was not also invited to speak. Mr. Glendenning, however, is not a native of New England, and it was therefore out of the power of the committee of arrangements to extend an invitation to him. We say this as a matter of justice to the committee, whom thoughtless and impulsive persons are now accusing of unworthy partiality for Brooklyn as compared with Jersey City.

☞ There are over four thousand persons performing clerical services for the General Government in Washington, at a cost of about six millions of dollars per annum.

POSTPONEMENT.

The work of putting up our new mammoth four-cylinder presses is now in progress, but owing to the difficult and intricate nature of the undertaking, it will be impossible to issue the new BLADE on the first of January as we had hoped. But if no accidents or further unforeseen delays occur, we shall fully expect to issue the first number of the enlarged BLADE on the 14th of January, or the 21st at the very farthest. Only those who are familiar with the magnitude of the undertaking can understand why these delays should occur, but we must ask of the public at large the same kindly forbearance which they have always shown us heretofore in similar emergencies.

RAILWAYS.

Dayton & Michigan.

No Road running into Toledo takes greater pains to accommodate and cultivate the local trade of the city than the Dayton & Michigan. The arrangement of its time table could scarcely be more satisfactory than it now is in this respect. Persons living on the line of this Road may reach the city in the morning at 6:35, 6:45, or 9:15; and in the afternoon and evening, at 4:30 and 11:40. Returning, they may leave in the afternoon at 1:10, 4:35, 6:20, or 9:15. Besides these trains in the afternoon, there is a through express which leaves in the morning at 6:50. In addition to these, several freight trains, with cabooses attached, and authorized to carry passengers, pass either way over the Road each day. There is scarcely an hour in the day that a train may not be had for reaching or departing from the city. Two trains have been placed upon the Road for the express accommodation and cultivation of local interest and trade. One runs only to Perrysburg, stopping wherever a passenger desires to get on or off, the same as a street car. This now makes but one trip each day, and is expressly designed to accommodate laborers who reside out of the city but work here. Already there is talk of having this train make two trips per day, one for the accommodation of laborers and the other to accommodate those who have less urgent business. This train leaves Perrysburg at 6:20 in the morning and leaves the city at 6:20 in the evening. The other special train runs to Deshler. It reaches the city at 9:15 in the morning, and leaves at 4:35 in the afternoon. We present these facts, that our business men may know what the D. & M. Road is doing for them, and also that laboring men may know where cheap homes and desirable accommodations may be had. We are gratified to know that the business of the D. & M. is rapidly increasing, local and general. The Road deserves the cordial good will of Toledo and the country through which it passes, as its advantages to both can scarcely be too highly estimated.

Frankfort & Komo.

The Marion, Indiana, *Monitor* contains the proceedings of a meeting recently held in that place in the interest of the Frankfort & Komo Railroad. Mr. M. BRADFORD presided at the meeting and explained its object. The *Monitor* gives the following report of his remarks:

He stated that the line had been organized from Frankfort to the State line west, with C. Cowgill, of Wabash, as President. That application had been made to Gardner and Wells for aid, and a consolidation of interests by the officers and contractors of the Illinois division of the T. & St. L. Air Line, by which means a line would soon be completed west from Kokomo to St. Louis. That Wabash seeing the advantages to be secured by an extension of the line east from Kokomo, was already moving in the matter in order to secure its connection and advantages at that place. That Xenia and Lafountaine was also awaking to its importance, and that if we secured the line and the advantages that a consolidation with the North & South Road at this place would bring, we must be up and doing and arouse to the importance of immediate action. That the citizens of Kokomo and those towns and counties west would prefer that it would come here, to prevent it being swallowed up by the Wabash Valley interests. That they believe that in the event of its continuation to Marion, those great commercial cities of the east would aid in its completion to the east, making it one of the grand competition trunk lines to the lakes and the seaboard.

Lake Shore.

The Chicago *Tribune* announces that Mr. P. B. SHUMWAY, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Iowa and Chicago & Paducah Railroads, telegraphed to several railroad men in that city on Monday evening, that a reduction of 3 cents per 100 pounds on fourth class freights had been made between Toledo and New York. While this report may need confirmation, it must be evident that such a reduction from this point would have the tendency to draw grain to Toledo from other lines and throw a vast amount of business into the hands of the Lake Shore Road. That is readily discovered by the Chicago *Tribune*. It says: "If this news proves to be correct it will be a discrimination against Chicago in favor of the cross lines, and the Chicago roads leading to the East will undoubtedly protest against such a reduction." We assume that this reduction will be made, if at all, by the Lake Shore Road to cut the Baltimore & Ohio. It is stated that some of the principal Eastern lines are prepared to withdraw from the Saratoga arrangement, and the announcement is also made that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company have decided to at once lay a third track between Buffalo and Chicago. This looks like earnest work in the right direction.

Cincinnati Hamilton & Indianapolis

On Tuesday morning, there was a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, at Hamilton. The following officers were elected:

Directors—F. H. Short, Charles W. West, Oliver Perrin, Samuel Fosdick, George T. Stedman, H. D. Huntington, Henry Lewis, Joseph H. Rogers and C. B. Marsh.

The Board then went into an election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—F. H. Short.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. B. Marsh.
General Sup't—Louis Williams.
General Freight Ag't—J. R. Reed.
General Ticket Ag't—Samuel Stevenson.

Canada Southern.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* makes the following reference to the Canada Southern Railroad:

That this new thoroughfare between Buffalo and Chicago is destined to be an attractive one both for freight and travel can be doubted by no one who has recently passed over it. We heard Speaker Blaine pronounce it the finest piece of railway he had ever traveled over in this country. It runs in almost a direct line from the International Bridge in our city to Amhersburg at the mouth of Detroit River, a little more than two hundred miles. Crossing the river to the Michigan shore, at Trenton, it then extends to Toledo, a distance of sixty miles. At Trenton an almost direct air-line is in the course of construction to Chicago, now finished for about sixty miles westward, and to be completed in the year 1875, when the connection between Buffalo and Chicago will be completed, at a good many miles shorter distance than by any of the other lines already in operation.

Besides its shorter distance, however, the Canada Southern will have many other advantages. The chief among these are an almost *level* surface, the highest grade but thirteen feet to the mile, and the grades seldom occurring; a line almost straight, with but few curves, and these hardly discernible in running speed; steel rails; a road-bed perfect in construction and ballasting; fine bridges of the best construction; excellent cars for the ordinary passengers, as well as the best palace sleeping cars; and a rapid transit by its express trains. The country through which it passes, but a few miles from Lake Erie, although most of it new, is fertile and rapidly opening to cultivation, with a ready sale for its surplus products in the Buffalo and other eastern markets. St. Thomas, now the only considerable town on the route, is about midway between Buffalo and Amhersburg, and a very fine, growing, thriving town it is. Many intermediate villages are now springing up, destined soon to add to the railway traffic and revenue.

IMPORTANT R. R. RUMORS.

A report reaches us from Chicago that a reduction of three cents per 100 pounds, on fourth class freights, which includes grain, between this city and New York, has been agreed upon. In connection with this report, which seems well authenticated, is the statement of the Bellevue *Gazette*, made on the authority of a prominent Railroad man and contractor, that at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore Road, it was resolved to build a third track on the line between Buffalo and Chicago. It was the opinion of the contractor that the additional track between Cleveland and Toledo would be placed on the Norwalk Division, as its construction on that line will cost less than by the Sandusky Division. The entire cost of this proposed improvement is estimated at $25,000,000.

This has the appearance of a movement to check-mate the Baltimore & Ohio, by drawing from its feeders this side of Chicago and running freight through to New York by this route at rates below those prevailing on other lines. The construction of a third track must afford facilities which will enable the Company to maintain reduced rates and still insure reasonable dividends. This is the legitimate fruit of competition, and upon that alone can the people depend for reasonable freight and passenger rates. Laws, State or National, which seek to regulate Railroad tariffs, must prove inefficient, if not entirely worthless. The desired relief cannot be obtained through that channel. If legislators can secure the enforcement of a law for the prevention of combinations on the part of competing lines of Road, that will meet the demands of the people. They want nothing more than legitimate competition, which will insure reasonable rates.

Another good result, so far as this city is concerned, growing out of such reduction of rates and increase of facilities, on the part of the Lake Shore Road, as we have referred to, would probably be the construction of a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Road to this City. In no other way can it successfully meet this competition and secure a reasonable share of the business thus sought by the Lake Shore Road. The laws of trade are regulating Railroad management and tariffs better than Congress or Legislatures can do it, and the people have reason to congratulate themselves on the favorable prospects of an early cessation of all complaints growing out of unreasonable and oppressive railroad rates.

☞ Any of our readers who fail to take advantage of the generous offer of Messrs. WHITNEY & CURRIER, to mail three copies of new and beautiful music for ten cents, must be either devoid of appreciation of beautiful songs or harder up for change than we think they are. Read their advertisement on the 5th page.

☞ OUR SPLENDID BOOK offer continue to elicit special commendation from all who have taken occasion to try them. A large variety of standard works are offered in the former at not more than half the regular prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books Received.

The BLADE takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following new books, many of which will be found excellently adapted for holiday presents:

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia: "One Woman's two Lovers," by Virginia F. Townsend.

From Dodd & Mead, New York: "The Starting," by Norman Mac Lead, D. D.

From Hurd & Houghton, New York: "A Rebel's Recollections," by George Cary Eggleston; and, "His Two Wives," by Mary Clemmer Ames.

From Wm. F. Gill & Co., Boston: "Child Life in Europe," by E. H. Watson; "Child Life in Italy," by E. H. Watson, and "Babes in the Wood," by James DeMille.

From Lee & Shepherd, Boston: "The Exhibition Drama," a collection of pieces for private theatricals, by George M. Baker; "The Dorcas Club, by Oliver Optic; "Caleb Krinkle," a story of American life by Charles Carleton Coffin, (Carleton); and "Ballads of Beauty," a collection of poems and ballads by various authors, embellished with sorty full page illustrations, edited by George M. Baker.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia: "Patricia Kemball," a novel by E. Lynn Linton; "Many Lands and Many People," sketches of travels in various countries, illustrated by one hundred and forty-seven plates; and The New Hyperion, or from Paris to Marly by way of the Rhine, by Edward Strahan, with over three hundred illustrations with designs by Dore and others.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Second Session.

In the Senate, on the 21st, Senator SHERMAN from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. It was read twice and placed on the calendar. Senator MORTON gave notice on the first day of the session after recess and the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the election of President and Vice President, reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the last session. The House bill, making appropriations for the Legislative Judicial and Executive expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Appropriation. Senator BOREMAN moved that a vote by which the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary government therefor, was rejected on the third reading on the 9th of May last, be reconsidered and the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories. Agreed to. The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a better government for the District of Columbia, the pending question being a motion of Senator MORTON to provide for the election of a Board of Commissioners by qualified voters instead of having them appointed by the President. Senators SARGENT and SAULSBURY opposed the amendment, and it went over without action.

In the House on the 21st, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. WHITLEY, to protect elections and to prevent frauds in Congressional elections; by Mr. HARRISON, for the improvement of the Cumberland River in Tennessee. Mr. BROWNBERRY offered a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire whether any officer of the Government has used means to obstruct the administration of justice in the District of Columbia, particularly to the so called safe burglary conspiracy. The House refused to second the previous question by 74 to 81, and the resolution went over. The House then proceeded to vote on the Holman anti-subsidy resolution, the text of which, with the result of the vote is elsewhere given. Mr. DAWES made a report giving the testimony of Richard B. Irwin, examined before the House Committee on Ways Means, to ascertain the disposition of the $350,000 received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to aid in procuring an additional subsidy for the China Mail Service. The stenographic report of Irwin's examination being read, Mr. DAWES moved the adoption of the order of the Speaker to issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody Richard B. Irwin, and bring him to the House to show why he should not be punished for contempt. Mr. DAWES said: "This witness readily states to the Committee and to the country that for the purpose of procuring private legislation by Congress, he has taken $750 000 and brought it to the very doors of Congress, and then because he did not enter these halls with his money in his hand and walk up and down these aisles distributing it, put the remainder of his work in the hands of third parties, he fancies he can put a stop to this investigation, and the question for this House to determine is, whether the House shall let the inference remain that that subsidy was procured by the expenditure of this money." The House directed the order of arrest to be made. Mr. DAWES then called up a resolution for adjournment over the Christmas Holidays from Wednesday, the 23d of December, to Tuesday, the 5th of January. The resolution was adopted and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 22d, Senator SCOTT presented a memorial of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governors of seven States, to take steps for the improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries, calling the attention of Congress to the importance of making an appropriation for such improvement. Referred. The bill for the better government of the District of Columbia, upon which the Senator from North Carolina, Senator MERRIMAN, was entitled to the floor, Senator SHERMAN asked Senator MERRIMAN to yield that the Finance bill might be considered, but Senator MERRIMAN declined. The latter then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment of Senator MORTON to the District bill to provide for the election of Commissioners by the people instead of having them appointed by the President.—Senator PRATT submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill placing on the pension roll, at the rate of $8 per month, the surviving soldiers of the Indian war of 1811; also the widows of such as are dead who were married before the 1st of January, 1825; agreed to. Senator SHERMAN moved that the pending bill to provide a better government for the District of Columbia be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments; agreed to. A lengthy discussion followed, after which the bill was adopted by a vote of ayes 32, noes 14. (We give the discussion and the vote on another page.) Adjourned.

The House, on the 22d, after some minor business, went into Committee of the Whole—Poland, of Vermont, in the chair—on the Naval Appropriation bill. The following are the principal items of the bill, which appropriates in all about $17,000,000: Pay of the officers and 8,500 men of the Navy, $6,350,000; civil establishments at Navy Yards and stations, $1,250,000; general maintenance of Navy Yards and docks, $760,000; provisions for officers, seamen and marines, $1,300,000; preservation of vessels and purchase of stores, $3,300,000; repairs of boilers, machinery, etc., $1,800,000; Naval Academy, $175,000; Marine Corps, $378,000. Mr. BURLEIGH moved to reduce the item for the contingent expenses of the navy. After discussion the motion was rejected. The debate was extended to some length, after which the Committee rose and the bill was passed. Mr. PAGE introduced a bill excluding Chinese immigrants from the benefits of the naturalization act. Referred. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 23d, Vice President WILSON having announced his unavoidable absence through the Chief Clerk, a ballot was had for a President *pro tem.*, which resulted in 33 votes for Senator CARPENTER and 18 for Senator THURMAN. The former in taking the chair made a brief acknowledgment of his thanks. The Senate adopted the House resolution for a holiday recess. The Naval Appropriation bill, received from the House, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Senator MORTON submitted the following and asked for its present consideration: Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the vality of the credentials of P. S. Pinch back, and certified by Governor William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, under seal of the afore, said State, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections are instructed to examine and report if the said P. S. Pinchback is entitled to be admitted on the prima facie case thus made, or if such admission should be postponed until investigation be made as to the charges of corruption in his election alleged against him. Senator THURMAN objected to the present consideration of the resolution and it went over. Mr. CLAYTON submitted the following, and asked for its present consideration: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the interest of the public service, to lay before the Senate the official reports and communications of Major Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., relating to certain disorders in Louisiana known as the Cousharta troubles. Senator BAYARD objected to it, and it was laid over. Adjourned.

In the House on the same day, Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back with amendment the Senate bill to amend the act of the 10th of June, 1872, for restoration to homestead entry of certain lands in Michigan. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. HEREFORD, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill authorizing Illinois to select 307,000 acres of public lands to which it is entitled by law. Laid on the table. Mr. MAYNARD desired to go to the Speaker's table and take up the Senate Finance bill. Mr. RANDALL remarked that the Civil Rights bill would be reached on the Speaker's table before the Finance bill, and he therefore objected. Mr. MAYNARD then asked for unanimous consent to take the Finance bill from the Speaker's table and make some disposition of it. Pending the question, Mr. HECK moved an adjournment. A strict party vote was taken, the Democrats voting for and the Republicans against it. The vote was announced 93 to 93, a quorum voting. Mr. DAWES called for the ayes and nays, which were called, and the result was—yeas, 96; nays, 121—being thirty more than a quorum. Another effort was made by Mr. HECK to proceed to the consideration of the finance bill, but it was met by extended filibustering on the Democratic side of the House. The bill was finally made the special order for the 8th of January. The Speaker announced the appointment of the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs as follows: Coburn, Allbright, Cannon, Buckner and Lofland.—Resolutions appropriating $7,000 for the payment of the expenses of each of the Select Committees to Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, were adopted. The House then adjourned until January 5th.

DEATH OF JUDGE STONE.

The Sandusky *Register* announces that Hon. WALTER F. STONE, of that city, died on Wednesday last at Oakland, California. Judge STONE served on the Common Pleas Bench for several years, and also on the Supreme Bench, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains will be brought to Sandusky City for interment.

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

On Saturday we gave a few reasons for the organization of a State Department of Health, and expressed the hope that the Legislature would not adjourn without passing the bill introduced into the Senate by Judge PORTER. This bill may not be all that is demanded to insure the enforcement of thorough sanitary regulations, but it is a move in the right direction and is the first step necessary in order to secure the results desired. This subject is attracting much attention on the part of thoughtful persons throughout the country, and the time is near when organized effort for the removal of the causes of disease will be inaugurated in every State. To show the current of public sentiment on this subject, we quote the following from the remarks of Gov. DIX, before the graduating class of the Albany Medical College, a few days since:

It may seem like presumption on my part to make a suggestion for your consideration, with no more knowledge of the medical profession than I need to write my own prescriptions in apothecary's Latin; and yet I have some claim to be heard, as I had in my early life many years of disordered health, which I overcame effectually by a careful investigation of the cause, and by a persevering adherence to the laws which nature prescribes for our government, and which I was compelled to learn by experience for want of proper professional counsel. The suggestion I desire to make is this: That while chemistry and physiology have opened to the department of therapeutics a field of investigation unknown to the ancients, the principles of hygiene have not been studied with the same care, except during the last few years, on a large scale—in their application to communities and aggregations of men, rather than single individuals. The theory of this system is to prevent disease instead of curing it, and the former is as much the province of the physician as the latter. This was one of the chief aims of that celebrated —I might say that unrivalled—school of Salernum, which held undisturbed dominion over Europe throughout the middle ages in all that related to medical science and practice.

Ex Governor HOFFMAN was present and addressed the class, making the following reference to the efforts of intelligent physicians for the prevention of disease:

The main source of your livelihood, of your pecuniary gains, is sickness among the people. The more disease, the more calls for you—yet everywhere medical men are devoting their best thoughts and energies to preventing disease, and to spreading abroad among the people a knowledge of the laws of health, so as to enable them more and more to do without your professional services. In the gratuitous investigation by physicians of the causes of epidemic and other diseases with a view to their prevention, some of the noblest of lives are sacrificed. Such men are real heroes, although not so conspicuous in popular history as those who fall in battle between contending armies. They die for their fellow men in a struggle in which science and death contend against each other for the mastery, and the world hardly knows that the contest is going on. All honor to them and to the profession to which they belong.

These expressions, from such distinguished persons, serve to show that the subject of sanitary reform is attracting careful attention at the hands of the best informed persons of the country. Enlightened public sentiment will not only sanction the adoption of laws designed to prevent disease, but it demands measures of that character. It is a measure of public economy, for the amount required to sustain a Health Department would be small indeed when compared with the amount now expended for medical treatment in diseases resulting from the want of proper sanitary regulations. The number of lives which may be saved, and the amount of suffering avoided through the efforts of a State Health Department, should alone induce the Legislature to pass the pending bill. Not an intelligent reason can be given against the adoption of and enforcement of wholesome sanitary laws, and to legislate intelligently upon this subject, the collection of statistics and investigation of facts are necessary. These investigations and compilations of statistics must be made by persons selected for that purpose on account of their ability to give proper direction to this important work.

☞ A paper was recently read to the New York State Charity Aid Association by its President, Miss LOUISA L. SCHUYLER, wherein that lady maintained that, in order to prevent the extension of pauperism, the pauper must be raised to a condition of self-support and dealt with as an individual. She further maintains that our poor-house system absolutely requires reorganization; that able-bodied paupers should nowhere be sustained in idleness at the public expense, and pauper children should not be held together as a separate class in pauper schools, and that pauperism should be treated as a temporary and not as a permanent social disease, and that the pauper be encouraged and forced as far as possible to labor for his own support.

☞ The Republicans of New Hampshire, in the address of their State Central Committee, arraign the Democratic party and compel it to plead to several very damaging indictments, all tending to show a willingness on the part of that party to sacrifice public interests for partisan gain. The address says that the Democracy, since their accession to power, have disfranchised students at literary institutions, and increased the facilities for naturalization of foreigners. They have overthrown the Judiciary, gerrymandered the State, and reorganized the local offices in such a way as to legislate out the Republicans and put in Democrats.

☞ Hon. GUIDO MARX is in receipt of bound volumes of the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1873, second series, which he will take pleasure in giving out to farmers and others who may desire this work. He has both English and German copies of the Report.

The clock now in use in the Jefferson National Bank in Steubenville, was made by Michael Johnson, brother of Judge William Johnson, of Cincinnati. It was placed in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in 1815, and has been on active duty ever since, and is a first-class timekeeper.

JUSTICE SATISFIED.

THE HAYWOODS AVENGED.

Execution of John Goodman, the Putnam County Murderer.

HE WAS HUNG AT 12:02

History of the Crime.

The Motives Which Inspired It.

Excitement at Ottawa—Preparations for the Execution—Statements of the Condemned—The Scaffold—A Strong Military Guard—Theories—The Condemned Thinks Himself Sure of a Mansion in the Skies—Details of the Execution—Everything Admirably Managed—Death Almost Instantaneous and Probably Painless—Disposition of the Remains.

[Special Dispatch to the Toledo BLADE]

OTTAWA, December 30, 1874.

The quiet town of Ottawa, county seat of Putnam county, in was in full blaze of excitement yesterday, and the flame seems to have increased as evening came. For several days preparations have been in progress for the execution of John Goodman, for murder in the first degree, and so unusual an event, has naturally created no slight stir in this quiet and law-abiding village. Before speaking of these matters in detail, it may be well to recapitulate briefly some of the most important points, in what is in all respects

A MOST REMARKABLE CASE.

John Goodman, the convicted murderer of the Haywood family, was born near Columbus, Franklin county, on the 14th of September, 1849. In the year 1858, his father, a farmer of no especial claim to intelligence or education, removed to Putnam county, locating near Columbus Grove. Here young Goodman was reared, and here, in 1872, he married a young lady named Funk; who had for several years held a place in the

FAMILY OF JOHN HAYWOOD,

living in Union township, on Sugar Creek, some five miles from Columbus Grove. The old couple were childless, and it was currently reported that the girl would acquire some property on their death. For sometime, both before and after his marriage, young Goodman had shown a decided aversion to anything like regular employment, and at the time of the tragic event of last spring had been following the occupation of a peddler of fruit trees. He was in consequence not unfrequently short of money, and was compelled to resort to various means to support his family, which at that time consisted of a wife and one child.

THE TRAGEDY.

On the 8th of April, 1874, John Goodman borrowed a gun from a neighbor, for the purpose, as he alleged, of hunting squirrels. About four o'clock in the afternoon he arrived at the house of John Haywood. After some conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Haywood the old man started away from the house and was followed by Goodman, who shot him in the head, killing him instantly. The murderer then stripped the body of his victim and sunk it in the waters of Sugar Creek, which ran just east of the house. It appears that the deed was noticed by Mrs. Susan Haywood, who started to run to a neighbors, some little distance to the south and across a public road. Goodman having reloaded his rifle

FIRED UPON HER,

but missed her, and afterward overtook her and cut her throat with a knife he had obtained at the house. This body he also sunk in the creek.

THE TRIAL.

Goodman was tried at the September term of the Ottawa Court of Common Pleas, Judge MacKenzie presiding, a whole week having been spent in the impanelling of a jury. His counsel were J. J. Moore and D. I. Brown, of this city, and the prosecution was conducted by S. Sutton, County Prosecuting Attorney, and Hon. Isaiah Pillars, of Allen County. At the close of a trial lasting four days, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and on the ensuing Saturday, September 19th, Goodman was sentenced to be executed on the 30th of December.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

On the 27th of July, previous to his trial, Goodman, in company with three others, made a most daring and desperate attempt to escape, which was foiled by the pluck of H. C. Sherrard, the Sheriff, although the other prisoners succeeded in escaping temporarily.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

This afternoon Captain Crawford with the Columbus Grove Cadets arrived in Ottawa, to place the services of the company at the disposal of the Sheriff. The latter has to-day had the assistance of ex-Sheriff Colbath, of Allen county, and ex-Sheriff Albright, of this county. The gallows is the same one used by Sheriff Colbath in the execution of Andrew Brentlinger, at Lima, in the spring of 1871. It is a very substantial structure, made of heavy timber, and fastened together by nuts and bolts. The trap rests upon a bar, which is part of a horizontal lever operated by a cord from below. The rope is a newcord about five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and had been carefully tested. The gallows stand in a covered enclosure built on the south end of the jail, and is 18x36 feet, and about 16 feet in height.

VISITING THE CONDEMNED.

This morning Goodman spent a considerable time with Rev. T. F. Johnson, who has been his spiritual adviser and who will attend him on the scaffold. This afternoon the condemned man was visited by hundreds of persons, many of whom were from Columbus Grove and vicinity, and well acquainted with him. The sight of so many familiar faces seemed to work on him more than any preceding influence and he was very much affected.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

Accompanying the Columbus Grove Company was their band, and on becoming aware of that fact, he made an especial request that they visit the jail and play for him, which was accordingly done.

HIS WIFE AND FAMILY

have not visited him since his conviction, and though he seems to regret this, he does not speak of them with any degree of emotion. Goodman has one child which he has never seen, it having been born a *almost the very hour* at which its unhappy father received his sentence of death. Last night

A STRONG GUARD

was posted about the jail and 3 watchers remained constantly with the condemned. Some little anxiety was felt by the Sheriff lest the scenes of Lima should be repeated. It will remembered that at the execution of Brentlinger at the latter place, the entire temporary enclosure was torn down on the night previous to the execution by the people, who were desirous of witnessing the awful spectacle.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The compositors of the *Sentinel* office are now engaged in putting in type an autobiography and confession written by Goodman, which is carefully withheld till after his execution by special contract made with him. In this document Goodman takes especial pains to convey the impression that the double murder was not the result of deliberation, but was impelled by the violent anger excited in a quarrel with the old man Haywood. It is only truth to say that the circumstances as detailed by the testimony elicited at the trial do not sustain this idea.

NO SYMPATHY

is felt for Goodman by the people of Putnam county, and he dies with the general feeling that his punishment is just. In person he is medium height, with regular features, and full bluish eyes which he keeps cast downward. His confinement, (he has been in jail since April,) appears not to have told on him much.

THEORIES.

While the horrid facts of the Haywood murder stand undisputed, there are various theories regarding the motives and objects of the crime. In a very interesting conversation with the spiritual adviser of the condemned—Rev. J. F. Johnston—that gentleman gave the theory of the murder which he himself had deduced from conversations with the prisoner. Goodman last spring was particularly hard pressed for funds, being threatened with a suit for obtaining money under false pretences, which he could head off by returning the money wrongfully obtained.

He started in the morning of April 8, from Columbus Grove for the residence of Haywood, some six miles distant, arriving there, as stated, about four o'clock. There he made application to the old man, hoping through the latter's interest in his wife, to obtain a loan. In this he was unsuccessful, owing largely to the interposition of Mrs. Haywood. A quarrel ensued and Goodman became violently angry. He turned to depart, but seeing the old man leave the house and go up the creek towards the east and then, as he says,

THE FIRST IDEA OF MURDER

took possession of his soul. In support of this view it is alleged that Goodman has long formed a reputation for being very passionate, and given to wreaking his violence without regard to consequence; but it must be remembered that the old folks were childless, and had accumulated some property, and that it had been elicited that Goodman, in conversation with the old man, was led to believe that Haywood had several hundred dollars in his house, but which in fact was on special deposit at Columbus Grove.

THE CONFESSION

of Goodman will be given to the public this afternoon. The general sentiment of the community is that the pretended confession is a fraud and a lie, and that it has been manipulated to suit a particular theory which the guilty man wishes to convey, viz: that the murder was not for the purpose of robbery, but the result of a violent passion.

Your reporter

VISITED GOODMAN TWICE

yesterday. The first time about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the second, about 7 in the evening. The condemned man had little to say, and though he answered all general questions, insisted that he had stated the truth regarding the murder in his confession.

A GUARD OF THREE MEN

spent the night with Goodman. He ate no supper, but late in the evening he ate quite heartily of pie and apples. After smoking a couple of cigars at 11 o'clock, Goodman went to bed and slept till 4 o'clock this morning, then he arose and occupied himself in reading the Scriptures until half-past 6 A. M. He ate no breakfast and seemed much broken down. At 8 A. M. Rev. Mr. Johnson visited him again, holding religious exercises. The clergyman reports that Goodman seemed resigned and was trying to prepare himself for eternity, but his spiritual condition was ambiguous.

The only remark he has made relative to the future was last evening, when he said to the guard, "By this time to-morrow evening,

I SHALL BE IN HEAVEN."

It is a remarkable fact that neither Goodman's father or any other relations have visited him in jail within the last few days.

The morning opened clear and beautiful, though very cold. At an early hour people from the country began to throng the streets, and at this hour (10 A. M.),

ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE

are visible. The crowd is quiet and orderly, and no disturbance is anticipated. The band is playing the Dead March as Goodman's special request. Among the crowd are the two brothers-in-law of the murdered Haywood.

HUMANE JAILORS.

Sheriff Sherrard and his wife have done everything possible for the comfort of the condemned man, and much credit is due them for their humane exertions to render the last hours of the miserable wretch comfortable.

THE LAST SCENE.

At five minutes of twelve, the spectators having arranged themselves within the inclosure, the prisoner was brought in, supported by Simon Maples, an old citizen of the county, on one side, and Sheriff Sherrard on the other. He was very pale, but seemed tolerably composed. The three ascended the scaffold together. The clergyman then briefly exhorted Goodman to look to Christ for mercy, and kneeling with him upon the scaffold, made a brief prayer, asking earnestly for Divine grace for the dying man. He then bade Goodman farewell, as did the Sheriff's wife, who was present with two other ladies. The Sheriff then read, in a clear, distinct voice, the death warrant, instructing him to execute the sentence of death upon John Goodman between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M., December 30th. The Sheriff then

ADJUSTED THE NOOSE

and pinioned the arms and legs of the prisoner, and on asking him if he had anything to say, Goodman said: "Gentleman, this is all justly done. I committed the crime and deserve to suffer for it. I bid you all good bye, and hope to meet you in Heaven." The Sheriff shook him by the hand, and bade him good bye. At two minutes past twelve

THE DROP FELL.

There was not any visible struggle. After nine minutes the pulse was soft, at thirty-five; at ten minutes it rapidly began to grow feeble, and at the end of fourteen minutes there was no pulse at the wrist; at nineteen minutes the movement of the heart ceased and John Goodman

WAS DEAD.

Death was probably instantaneous and painless, the neck being broken in the fall. The body was laid in a coffin and placed in the jail yard, surrounded by a guard, after which the entire crowd passed through in the lines to see the face of the deceased. The remains will be taken by the parents of the deceased, neither of whom are in the village to-day. The crowd is already beginning to scatter, the excitement is dying out, and justice is appeased.

LATER DISPATCH.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1:35 P. M.—I have read Goodman's printed confession, made public since his execution. It is evasive, ambiguous, and throws no additional light whatever on the crime, and gives little worth reading. The main points have been already indicated. No less than sixty persons, including three ladies, witnessed the execution. Eleven physicians from Ottawa and vicinity were present. B.

BETHEL SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC.—The Sabbath School pic-nic at the Bethel, yesterday afternoon, was enjoyed by all who were present, and the attendance was good. The little folks were in genuine holiday mood and joy reigned supreme. The rehearsals and declamations by Master VANDEBERG, Miss FRANKIE MARION, —— WISE, and others whose names the reporter did not obtain, were animated and interesting, the singing was good, and good feeling universally prevailed. The little ones made their Superintendent, Mr. C. H. BUSK, a holiday present, which created no little merriment, it was a sack filled with various vegetables, turkey legs, etc.,—in fact, a little of everything. Father BEATTY was in the best of humor, and long will the pleasant pic-nic—the last in the year 1874—be remembered by the young folks and their friends.

THE UNDINE BOAT CLUB.—It is a well known fact that the members of the Undine Boat Club have been visiting Tate's Gymnasium for the past two months. A call, last evening upon the boys found them hard at work. They do not feel at all discouraged with their last year's defeat, but intend to make it warm for their competitors at the next annual regatta. They have just sent an order to E. WAKES & SON, of Troy, N. Y., for a new four-oared shell, which will place the Undines upon the same grounds with other clubs, and we hope that their future work will be more successful than their past. Fourteen members of the club are now working in the gymnasium with the expectation of rowing next year, the scrub crews consisting of H. B. Taylor, Dante Thomas, S. L. Frazier, J. B. Meyer, J. G. Kaney, and J. H. Thomas, with W. H. Saunders and G. M. Coppock as substitutes; and the junior crews of R. H. Lane, A. Peter, J. B. Patton, Joe Hepburn, O. M. Campbell and W. H. Saunders, with J. M. Ashton and C. B. Kinnan as substitutes.

THE BELOVED DISCIPLE.

The coincidence of St. John the Evangelist's Day happening on Sunday is one which occurs but once in an interval of seven or eight years, and as this is one of the years when it does so happen, and further, the eloquent rector of Trinity Church being a mason of high standing in the order, it occurred to the Toledo Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar, that it would be a good and pleasant thing to celebrate the day of one of the order's patron saints and earliest masters, by appropriate religious services at Trinity Church. The reverend gentleman was found to be agreeable to the scheme which was carried out yesterday, according to previous announcement, and passed off in the happiest possible manner, everybody being delighted with the unprecedently large attendance at the church, the appearance of the Knights, the impressive services, but more than all with the admirable discourse of Mr. COLEMAN.

At 10:30 Sunday morning the different Masonic bodies of the city assembled at their hall, on the corner of Summit and Madison, and after the members had invested themselves with the regalia, the Knights attiring themselves in their handsome dress uniform, chapeaus with white plumes, broad cross-belts, and gauntlets, but without swords, the procession, in which were 280 Master Masons and 64 Knights, moved along Summit street to Adams and thence to the church, and entering, took seats in the central part, along the main aisle. The rest of the church was densely crowded, so much so that the aisles had to be filled with chairs to accommodate the large number of those in attendance.

The church was handsomely decorated; the evergreen wreaths and other adornments prepared for the celebration of Christmas still remained in their places, and formed a decided attraction. A full choir was present, with Captain W. H. H. SMITH at the organ, and Mrs. STAYLIN, the soprano, Miss SPENCER, the contralto, and Messrs. COOPER and GLEASON, and did wonderfully well, in rendering of the music which graced the occasion. Miss SPENCER, particularly, won many eulogistic remarks by the way in which she rendered the very difficult solos in "Te Deum Laudamus." Her voice has much strength and sweetness, and her execution was charming.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the services:

MORNING PRAYER.

Venite Exultemus Domino.....LaHache.
Gloria Patri.....Howe.
Te Deum Laudamus.....Bristow.
Jubilate Deo, Psalm C.....Loretz.
Apostles' Creed.

LITANY.

Introit.

Hymn 175; 1, 5, 19, 20 v.....Weber.

ANTE COMMUNION SERVICE.

Kyrie Eleison.....Wilson.
Gloria Tibi.....Mendelssohn.
Hymn 315—"Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love".....Boylston.

The sermon which followed was from the text:

"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."—St. Luke, vi., 41.

FIENDISH.

Three Men Attack, Assault and Rape an Old Woman—Arrest of one of the Parties.

Last Saturday night another fiendish outrage was committed on the person of an old colored woman named MARY JACKSON. It seems from what we are able to learn that the old woman was returning to her home on the canal bank, near Cherry street. When she reached the corner of Ontario and Orange, she noticed three men were following her. She quickened her pace, but they soon overtook her and she recognized one of them as being a colored man named Chas. Collins. His two companions, white men, seized her by the arms and threw her down, and in spite of her struggles and cries the negro succeeded in his hellish purpose. The three men then fled, and Mrs. JACKSON remained on the ground where they had left her, until a neighbor passing by assisted her to her home. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Collins on a charge of rape, and Monday night he was found by officers MARKER and DWYER and locked up. The case came up at the Police Court Tuesday, but owing to the absence of several persons it was continued until Wednesday morning.

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Man Knocked Down and Robbed in His Store, on Summit Street—Escape of the Villains.

About half-past two o'clock Tuesday Mr. A. WILLIAMS, who keeps an auction store on Summit street, near Adams, was sitting in the rear of his store, when three well dressed young men came in and asked him if he had any cane-seated chairs for sale. Mr. W. said that he had and arose to show them to his customers. Just as he stepped forward one of them jumped upon him, and before he could utter a cry he was down on the floor, a handkerchief stuffed in his mouth, and a man standing with his foot upon his neck. The ruffians then went through his pockets, tearing and turning them inside out. They secured all the money he had with him, amounting to about $37, and then made off, just as a farmer was coming in the door. Before the latter could take in the situation the three robbers had fled, going down Adams street toward Water. The farmer then assisted Mr. WILLIAMS to arise, and after dressing the wounds on his face, they went to the Station House, lodged complaint and left a description of the three fellows with the Police. It is probable that they will be captured.

BROUGHT BACK.—Last Friday evening a party was given at a house in Manhattan. During the evening some person stole a cloak belonging to one of the guests and made off with it. The next day the young lady, to whom the cloak belonged, made complaint at the Station House, and an officer was sent after the one who was supposed to have stolen it. When he arrived at her house he found that she had just left for Napoleon, and after receiving orders from Captain PURDY, started in pursuit of her. He returned this morning, and the young lady who appropriated another's cloak was incarcerated. She'll be tried to-morrow.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wood County.

EDITOR BLADE:—Friday was Christmas day, and all seemed intent upon enjoying it in their own way. A fine Christmas tree, heavily laden with presents to the Sabbath School scholars, distributed in the evening at the M. E. Church, was a very noticeable feature and a pleasant and enjoyable part of the programme. The church was filled to its full capacity, all the aisles and standing room being densely packed with eager participators in the grand affair. Sweet strains of music from the organ and choir and appropriate remarks from Father Michael (Pastor of the Reform Church), added to the pleasantness and instructiveness of the occasion. As the names were called (as labeled on each present to the little folks) many little hearts were made glad and bright eyes and pretty faces beamed with the sunshine of joy. In addition to the school presents, there many others of value from parents to children, and children to parents, and friends to each other, and everybody in attendance felt that it was good to be there.

A large party of lovers of the fantastic enjoyed themselves hugely in Lapham's Hall to the tune of four o'clock in the morning. every peanut stand, candy shop and saloon reaped their harvest, and a few from afar off imbibed a little too freely of benzine (nobody indulges here), and hooted a little more sail than their crafts could carry, capsized and found themselves in the lockup. It is currently reported that one of our Deputy Marshals was so overcome by the breaths of the boozicists that he was relieved from duty.

Our Union Schools, under the supervision of H. L. Essex, with competent assistants, are becoming meritoriously popular. Mr. Essex labors hard for the benefit of his pupils, and is specially adapted to his vocation.

Three sudden deaths have occurred in this village in the last few weeks, the first of whom was Mrs. P. C. Harrison, of spinal fever, leaving two small children, the youngest less than one year old. Mrs. Harrison was a highly respected lady, an amiable wife and mother; and the bereaved husband has the earnest sympathies of the entire community for his irreparable loss.

The next victim of the same disease was the daughter of R. Lamb, Esq., one of our best citizens, and a merchant of this village. The girl was but nine years old, though a woman in intellect, and the idol of the neighborhood. A phrenologist who lectured here pronounced her a little philosopher.

The third was a boy of eleven months, son of the Principal of our Union Schools, who was snatched suddenly from the embrace of fond parents, by croup and congestion of the lungs, but the comforting words, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," is a healing balm for wounded and bleeding hearts.

The President's message to Congress is quite a topic among political men, and is hard to reconcile with his message of a year ago on finance and the currency question, and some are so uncharitable as to throw out hints of corruption in the premises, and the way the political atmosphere is blowing at the present time, will drift the masses along together toward some policy of financial relief, and old party affiliations will pass into obscurity before another Presidential canvass.

The enterprising business men of the West cannot be made to realize the necessity of too sudden and continued contraction to the utter ruin of the borrower to the enhancement of the lender. Neither can the West and South afford to send the raw material to eastern manufacturers to be returned with a profit to the manufacturer, and pay transportation both ways for their own consumption, or to send their surplus grain to New England to feed the operatives in the manufacture of their own goods, and bear all expenses, while all these margins and transporting expenses might be saved by doing their own manufacturing. It is not strange that the West is looking with a jealous eye into the national councils, and it behooves the Western members to cast a single eye to the wishes of their constituents in the time of distress, and starving throughout the land.

OBSERVER.

LIBERTY CENTER, Dec. 26, 1874.

Henry County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The people of this village are doing their best to enjoy the holidays, and judging from appearances their efforts are successful. There seemed to be an effort on the part of the various religious denominations to make the children have a good time. The M. E. Society held a concert on Christmas eve, after which the fruit of a Christmas tree was gathered and distributed to the little folks. The Presbyterian Society feasted its Sunday school in Cary's Hall. The Evangelical Society gave its Sunday school an entertainment in the shape of a "tree." All passed off very pleasantly.

The Hose Co. "tripped the light fantastic" in Beckman's Hall.

Revs. J. P. Lloyd and E. A. Hoffman were each presented with an elegant chair.

The public schools closed Thursday afternoon. The winter term commences the first Monday in January. The enrollment of the term just closed was 568, an increase of 17 on the enrollment of the corresponding term last year. The per cent. average for the term is 80 against 78 of last year. It is quite a difficult matter to better the attendance of last year. Of 694 pupils, under 16 years of age, who were enrolled in this district, 594 were in attendance at the public school. The Catholic school was in session as usual, and must have drawn its pupils from this 100 who were not in the public schools. Practically, *about all* of the children under 16 years of age were in some school during the year.

If any village can show a better school record—we are glad of it.

Miss Irene Chaffin, the teacher of the 6th grade school, resigned her position, and on Christmas Eve assumed the Mrs. Miss Sue Hudson, late teacher of the 5th grade, was also married on Christmas Eve. Won't these fellows have to stand around, though? It is getting to be rather popular among the young ladies to get situations in the school. Miss Mary Dodd was employed to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Chaffin's resignation.

On Saturday night the people were somewhat surprised to hear a new bell in the Evangelical Church. Yesterday, it called the Society together for the first time. It is a fine toned bell, and sounds the most "churchly" of any in town.

"Vic.," the correspondent of the *Democrat and Herald*, had quite a severe attack last week, of the "Radical Correspondent's," an old complaint of his, but is now convalescent.

MODOC.

Napoleon, December 28, 1874.

The Mansfield *Tidy*, heretofore a Prohibition paper, abandons the Prohibition party, and will issue a daily edition commencing January 1st.

Columbus.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 29.—The Executive Committee of State Teachers' Association met in this city yesterday, and prepared a programme for the next annual meeting of the association. They also decided to hold that meeting on the 28th and 29th of June and the 1st of July, 1875, at Put-in-Bay.

Cincinnati.

SHOCKING MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—In Gamble alley, back of Central avenue, this city, about 10 o'clock last night, Mary Lee, a colored girl eighteen years old, was murdered by some one at present unknown to the authorities. She was working at the house of Mrs. Grant, a colored woman, and about twenty minutes previous to the discovery of the murder she had started out alone, saying she was going to the drug store and would return in a few minutes. She had been gone about twenty minutes, when Mrs. Grant heard a frantic knock on the door, and upon opening it Mary Lee was found leaning against it, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Retreating footsteps were heard by Mrs. Grant when she opened the door, but it being a dark, rainy night, nothing could be seen. It is thought the motive of the murder was jealousy.

Jackson.

A MEETING OF WESTERN TURFMEN.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 30.—The horsemen in this region held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of arranging for a more harmonious action relative to the dates of meeting, etc. A schedule of dates was presented which will be referred to the several associations for ratification. It was decided to form a Western Trotting Association, not exclusive of or antagonistic to the National Association, but to preserve the rights of the West. The following officers were elected: President, Joshua Tatbill, of East Saginaw; Secretary, D. J. Robinson, of Jackson; Treasurer, Mr. Farman, of Fort Wayne.

Adjourned to meet here February 10th.

DON'T IRRITATE YOUR LUNGS with a Stubborn Cough, when a safe and certain remedy can be had in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

—A FINE STOCK.—Yesterday afternoon, a farmer came into the city, and after looking around a little went to L. YOUNG'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 97 Summit street, and said that he had heard that at the Mammoth store, he could get the best kind of goods at very low figures. The proprietor told him that he had been correctly informed, and the farmer, after pricing some of the stock, was so astonished at the low figures that he bought quite a bill of goods. Go and do thou likewise.

Fail Not

to use DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder, if you desire sweet, nutritious rolls, biscuits or pastry. It is the most economical, free from injurious substances, will keep in any climate and PURE, WHOLESOME guaranteed. For sale by all Grocers.

Hope told a Flattering Tale

But never even anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet, as that delightful preparation "Sozodont." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums, gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay.

Spalding's Glue with brush, always ready.

In order that the FIFTH GREAT DRAWING of the Public Library of Kentucky (the first under its charter from the Legislature of that State), may be full, and carried out according to the original magnificent scheme, the managers wisely determined, in the interest of all concered, ticket-holders as well as others, to postpone the day of drawing from the 20th of November last to the 27th of February next. This gives the time needed to sell all the remaining tickets, of which only a limited number remain over, and ensure a full drawing. The money already received is on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, where it lies sacredly set apart to the ticket-holders, and the high character of the managers, and the entire good faith they notoriously kept with the public in the four previous drawings, are a sufficient guarantee that exact justice will be done to all interested in the present one. Besides, Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, Agent and Manager, has, over his own signature, pledged the return of the money if the drawing should not come off on the day now appointed. In this gigantic distribution are $2,500,000, in 20,000 cash gifts, with one of $250,000. So that while the lowest gift is $50, the price of a single ticket, that same ticket is liable to draw a quarter of a million dollars cash. As the time is short, address at once, for tickets or information, Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

—FOR ALL THE—

Purposes of a Family Physic,

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skilful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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—FOR—
TEN CENTS.

FOOT STEPS AT THE GATE—Song and Chorus, with Pianoforte accompaniment, by W. Hewitt. "A Perfect Gem."

KNEELING AT THE THRESHOLD—Sacred Song or Quartette, by Karl Rodon. "One of the best and happiest efforts of this popular author."

ELVA MARCH—For the Cabinet Organ or Piano forte, by W. Hewitt. "Not difficult but pleasing and showy."

The Three Pieces mailed, post paid, to any address for 10 cents. Address

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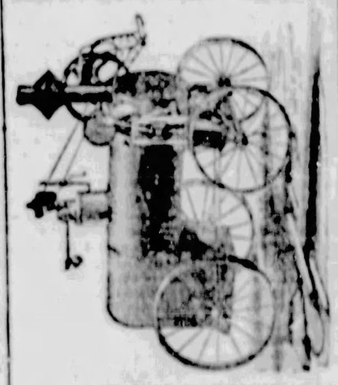

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DO YOU WANT elegant $1.50, $2, and $3 Books, superb volumes, elegantly bound, and selling at *one-half* their value? If so you can have any one or *all* of these goods at the popular price established by us of

Only One Single Dollar

39 000 delighted Patrons in 1874. READ WHAT THEY SAY:

MR. J. T. BALL of Nassau, N. P., (Bahamas), writes, May 27th, 1874:

I have since my last, been in receipt of the goods ordered March 29, which opened in good order and far exceeded my expectations. Enclosed find draft, $25, for the following goods, which send same as formerly.

J. T. BALL, Proprietor,
Bahama Express & General Purchasing Agency.

Again, June 19th, Mr. Ball sends $40. Again, August 11th, $40, and so, like hundreds of others, buys from $50 to $200 worth every month.

FRIENDSHIP, TENN., July 6, 1874.

ORMISTON, N & CO.:

Gents: The ring you sent me came safe to hand, and gave entire satisfaction. I enclose you $2.32; send the following by express in separate package.

P. E. T. BINFORD,
SULLIVAN, IND., April 8, 1874.

ORMISTON & CO.:

Gents: I received your goods all right, and they were better than I expected. The same *goods and here for four or five times as much as you ask.* Enclosed find order and cash.

Resp'y, ISAAC STEWART.
ELIZABETH, ILL., April 9, 1874.

ORMISTON & CO.:

Gents: The articles you sent to my address came safely, and were very satisfactory. Please fill enclosed order.

FLORENCE E. FERRIS.

Just two months after, the lady sends another order, and writes:

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., June 14, 1874.

Gents: Your last order was received all right; am happy to say the bracelets were of the right size. Many thanks. Enclosed please find $18.25, etc.

Yours, etc., FLORENCE E. FERRIS.

If people get cheated, they don't often come the second, third and fourth time.

NO USE. But why continue. We can fill this entire paper with *just such letters* as we have over 7,000 such letters on file, and will show to all who call.

OUR GOODS are new, are salable, are desirable, and, although SOLD SO LOW, are indeed BARGAINS to the buyer.

BY MAIL.

STATE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Until quite recently, legislation designed to protect the people from fatal maladies and preserve general health, has not been regarded as possible. While there has long been a saying that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," the people have acted upon the opposite principle, giving little heed to the causes of disease and making little or no effort for their removal. The progress of the people in knowledge, has stripped the practice of medicine of the superstition which formerly attended it, and there are few persons now who do not know that there are but two or three specifics known to the medical fraternity, and that in almost every case the administration of medicine is in reality an experiment. Physicians know that, in certain cases, certain compounds, administered in certain quantities at specified intervals of time, have produced certain results; but they do not know that the same results will follow the same treatment in other cases, because the condition of the patient may be different and the effect produced by the medicine may be directly the opposite of that desired.

The causes of disease are better known to physicians than the remedies. At least, any well informed medical gentleman can tell what conditions of cleanliness and attention to the laws of health are essential to security against many classes of disease and protection against the spread of such plagues as the cholera, yellow fever, small-pox and other forms of contagious and epidemic maladies. It must be obvious to every one, therefore, that it is the part of wisdom to make use of this knowledge of the causes of disease and effect their removal, thereby preserving the general health of the people and rendering unnecessary the administering of prescriptions for the sick. Of course, it is not possible to prevent sickness, but it may be very materially diminished and its severest types almost entirely avoided by reasonable attention to hygienic regulations.

For several years, the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association have urged upon the people of the different States the importance of providing for a State Sanitary Department, with such duties and powers as may be necessary to collect statistics and disseminate valuable information for the guidance of the people in the use of such means as may be necessary to promote general health. A few States have already acted upon these recommendations, and Massachusetts, Rhode Island, California, Louisiana, Minnesota, Virginia and Michigan now have State Departments of Health, under such regulations as are deemed best for the inauguration of a system of protection against the visitation and spread of the worst enemies to human life. Much more may be accomplished in this direction than is generally supposed. In fact, almost every form of disease may be materially checked and its character modified by the adoption and enforcement of wholesome sanitary regulations.

An eminent physician of this State, Dr. BLACK, of Newark, in a recent article published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in referring to the manner in which certain diseases are permitted to spread and infect entire neighborhoods, makes the following reference to typhoid fever, which will interest and perhaps instruct the general reader:

The progress of sanitary knowledge has clearly demonstrated that typhoid fever is not a contagious disease in the ordinary sense, or that it is directly communicable from person to person; but that it spreads, and spreads alone from the dejections of those afflicted by it. (See Budd, Saunderson, Murchison, Liebermeister.) Outside of the body the typhoid poison contained in the dejections undergoes a change which fits it —precisely as in the case of the tiny bodyworm for re-entering and multiplying in the body. But to do this it is requisite that the typhoid matter should either be exposed to the atmosphere or mixed with water. If it is designed that the typhoid germs contained in the excretions of one sick of the disease shall be destroyed, so that no one will ever be infected by them, then such excretions immediately on passage from the body should be disinfected and buried. Is it is done anywhere in our State? No; but in our easy, careless, take-your chance fashion this great enemy to life is put precisely where it can develop, as in a vault or sewer, or thrown upon the open ground, as if it were the object to keep the disease alive by infecting others, and produce an immeasurable degree of suffering and great loss of life.

This is but one of the many ways in which the worst enemies to health and life—pestilence which we now known how to subdue—are allowed to multiply and pervade the air in the very places where human beings most abound. Is there any longer any excuse for not protecting the public against the deadly stroke of preventible diseases quite as much as against the stroke of the assassin's bullet? Or is the policy any longer justifiable that our health and lives, and the health and lives of those we hold most dear, should be placed in constant jeopardy through the ignorance and carelessness of others? Grant that the slow spread of knowledge will do something to mitigate these evils, yet this will not prevent the well-informed from suffering by the fault of the ignorant. Individual effort is here comparatively impotent, but the effect of a well administered and organized law would be immediate and powerful.

The facts stated by the learned doctor, and his conclusions, cannot fail to impress upon every mind the importance of such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the entire community from suffering on account of the carelessness and lovenly habits of one or more of its members. It is scarcely possible to enforce laws which will insure individual cleanliness and the observance of proper hygienic laws, but much may be accomplished through the enforcement of such regulations as are provided for the protection of the public against the evils arising from individual want of attention to the laws of health.

At the last meeting of the Ohio Medical Association, a resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to establish a State Department of Health and adopt such laws as may be advisable for the protection of the people against the most malignant forms of disease. Judge POTTER has introduced a bill into the Senate which is designed to carry out the recommendation of the State Medical Society, and there should be no doubt about its passage. The general plan of those who are engaged in these most laudable efforts for the promotion of the general health of the people, is to first secure State Departments of Health, and then a general Health Department for the United States. All this must of course be attended with some expense, but nothing compared to the saving in the amount expended for medicine, to say nothing of the release of the people from suffering and death through the prevalence of preventable diseases.

The benefits which the friends of this movement seek to confer upon the public through the proposed Health Department, are thus stated by Dr. BLACK:

It is designed that the State Sanitary Commissioner shall be the depository of all practical information pertaining in every way to the public health in reference to drainage, to the disposal of, and best conduits for sewerage, the quality of public water supplies, the best methods of ventilation for public buildings, and that he shall order chemical and microscopical examination of suspected unwholesomeness and adulteration in foods and drinks; warn against the purchase of poisonous commodities, as green arsenical paper hangings, toys, etc.; he shall point out to local authorities the relative requirements of the physical and mental in our Public Schools, distribute pure animal vaccine virus on requisition, recommend the best measures for the arrest of infectious diseases, and in the event of an outbreak of a severe endemic or epidemic in any part of the State to visit the same, investigate its nature, origin and mode of propagation, and advise with the local authorities upon the best means for its suppression—finally, to make an annual report embodying the vital statistics of the year, presenting as far as may be possible the causes of an unusual sick or death rate in any locality, the measures recommended or adopted for their removal and their success; to stand, in a word, as a watchman on the tower, to warn and advise against those insidious public enemies which steal into our lungs and blood, and destroy with great suffering both health and life

We sincerely hope the Legislature may make such provision as the friends of this very important measure deem best for promoting the general health of the people. Let them not forget the old adage, but act in accordance with its teachings, and afford such protection for the people of the State as may be within their power.

☞ CHAPMAN, Representative from Meigs county, is in trouble. Columbus correspondents have unearthed the fact that he charges mileage from Pomeroy to Columbus at the rate of 700 miles for the round trip, when the distance by the most direct route would be but 202 miles for the round trip. The Representative goes down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, and in that manner manages to count his 700 miles. That is rather a large chicken, and seems to have gone home to roost.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Washington correspondent gives the following as the position of the Ohio Republicans in the House, on the currency bill:

The Ohio delegation in the House held a meeting on the finance bill. Of thirteen Republican members, eleven were present. The vote stood as follows: For Senate bill, Foster, Garfield, Gunckel, Monroe, Parsons, Smith and Sprague; against the bill, Lawrence and Sherwood; absent, Bundy and Danford. The former was in the House, but did not go into the meeting, while Robinson and Woodworth declined to vote.

Columbus.

REUNION OF VETERANS—SUDDEN DEATH ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 23.—The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry held its annual reunion in the Council Chamber in this city yesterday. There were in all about sixty soldiers in attendance. General Mitchell, of this city, presided. At the afternoon session, General Mitchell, the person appointed to deliver the address was introduced by Colonel Jones, of London, and gave a brief history of the regement in the war. After that volunteer speeches were made by a number of others present. The last Friday in October, 1875, was decided upon as the time of the next meeting, at London, O. Major Otway, of Chicago, was chosen as orator for that occasion. A committee was appointed to collect matter to compose the history of the regiment, to be published in book form.

OHIO NEWS.

Findlay has gas.

Col. Gordon C. Lofland, of Cambridge, has made an assignment.

Zanesville gas will cost three dollars per thousand after New Years.

Hon. E. P. Grant, a prominent lawyer in Canton, was buried on the 23d inst.

Col. D. W. D. Marsh, a prominent attorney of Perry county, died on Sunday last.

There are 1,104 prisoners in the penitentiary, the greatest number ever known at once, not even excepting war times, when the military prisoners were confined there.

On Wednesday, there were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, certificates for the incorporation of the Tiffin Manufacturing Company, capital stock $50,000, the Amos Rank & Co., of Salem, capital stock $100,000, and the Flushing & Uniontown Macadamized Road Company, of Belmont county, capital stock $80,267.

INDIANA NEWS.

Clark county has a "county singing association."

A number of colored children attend the public schools at Petersburg with impunity.

There are 529 convicts in the State Prison South. This is the largest number that has been confined in that institution for a number of years.

Anton Meyer, the Terre Haute brewer, is adding to his building and putting 80 new vats into his cellar of 1,400 gallons each, making an additional capacity of 182,000 gallons in all.

The Mt. Vernon *Democrat* tells of an old lady called Aunt Sallie Aldridge, 80 years of age, who was born and now lives nine miles from that city, and the same distance from New Harmony, and has yet never set foot in either village.

Death of a Pioneer.

One by one the pioneers of the Maumee Valley are passing away. We are now called upon to chronicle the death of THOMAS GORSUCH, of Troy township, Wood county, one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of the Valley. Mr. GORSUCH was born in Cornwall, England, in 1808, and came to this country in 1832, settling in Wood county in 1834, where he resided at the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d inst. He was, therefore, a resident of that county for a period of forty years. The trials incident to a settlement in the celebrated Black Swamp were all conquered by him, and he lived to see that once dreaded locality converted into the most inviting spot in Northwestern Ohio for the farmer. He was intelligent, enterprising, and in every respect a most exemplary man and useful citizen. The people of the county called him to serve them in the capacity of County Commissioner, and in his township he was almost continuously filling some office of responsibility. He gave liberally to all religious and benevolent calls in the community, and was universally esteemed. At the time of his death, he was in the 67th year of his age. His remains were taken to Woodville for interment on Christmas day. Having been a member of the Masonic order, the funeral services were conducted under the direction of Master Church, of the Perrysburg Lodge. The deceased leaves a wife and six children. Among the latter is the wife of W. S. THURSTIN, Esq., of this city. There are few men in Wood county whose death would create a larger vacuum in society, for cause more general sorrow than does that of THOMAS GORSUCH.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

December Term, 1874.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1874.

GENERAL DOCKET.

No. —. The Great Western Stock Company vs. Felix Saas. Error to the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

MCILVAINE, J. Held:

1. Where a person owning an estate in lands for the life of another, executes a deed with a covenant of seizing, purporting to convey the lands in fee simple, and the purchaser is put in possession under the deed, such covenant, in view of its settled construction in this State, is not broken until eviction or its equivalent.

2. The provisions of the act of April 18, 1870, amending section 577 of the code, when applied to cases where the cause of action accrued before the passage of the act, are inhibited by section 29, article 2, of the Constitution, in so far as such provisions authorize the court, at its discretion, to order a rescission of the contract, or to render judgment for the plaintiff only upon his giving a bond of indemnity to the defendant against damage resulting from a subsequent eviction at the suit of adverse claimants in remainder or reversion, etc.

Judgment affirmed.

No. 514. The Commissioners of Defiance County vs. Adolph Croweg et al.—Error to the District Court of Defiance county.

DAY, C. J. Held:

The building of a new bridge, where one becomes dangerous by decay, authorized by the second section of the act of May 1, 1871, as amended April 26, 1872, (69th Ohio Laws, 113), cannot be regarded as the repairing of a bridge within the meaning of that section; and where the expense of such new structure exceeds $10,000, it is not accepted from the limitation of the third section of the act (68 Ohio laws, 117), requiring the question as to the policy of building such bridge to be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the county; and the levying of a tax, or application of money, for the purpose of building such bridge by county commissioners, without complying with the provisions of that section, may be enjoined.

Judgment affirmed.

WHITE, J., dissented.

No. 45. Maria Miller vs. Abraham Teachout.—Appeal. Reserved in the District Court of Lake County.

DAY, C. J.

A testator provided in his will that the residue of his estate—which consisted of personal property—after paying legacies, should be retained by his executor, and invested by him during the life of his wife for her use, and that at her death it should be appropriated by the executor to the advancement of the Christian religion, and be applied in such manner as, in his judgment, would best promote the object named. The executor accepted the trust, and during his life and that of the widow, the heir brought suit to annul the will for uncertainty as to the object of the trust. Held: That the testator had conferred ample power upon the executor to relieve the bequest of all objections arising from its indefinite character, and that so long as no obstacle exists to the exercise of the power at the proper time, the courts of this State will not, in advance of that time, interpose, on the application of the heir, to prevent its exercise.

Judgment for defendant.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 44. Robert J. Dwigging et al. vs. Sane Denver et al.—Motion for leave to file petition in error to the District Court of Clinton County.

BY THE COURT.

The notice required by the 5th section of the act in relation to the opening, etc., of the public roads, passed January 27, 1853 (S. & C. 1291), to be given by the principal petitioner to the owner or owners of land through which the road is proposed to be laid out or altered should be given to the husband and wife in a case where the title to the land sought to be appropriated is vested in the wife. By section two of the amendatory act of April 8, 1856, the husband in such case has the right to take an appeal, from which he appears to be a necessary party in such proceeding.

2. Where the Board of Commissioners, acting under direction of section 7 of said act, are of opinion that the proposed road or alteration is not of sufficient importance to justify the payment of damages by the county, it is error to make a final order establishing the same until the damages have been paid by the petitioners or otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the claimants.

3. Where, in such case, the board "grants the road upon the following conditions, to-wit: * * * The board therefore orders that the petitioners pay or cause to be paid to the claimants" the amount assessed for their damages and compensation, "and the order will be issued to the Trustees of the proper townships (per Auditor) after twenty days for the opening of the road," such action of the board is a final order establishing the road.

Leave refused.

No. 29. Peter C. Bonte vs. Newton B. Taylor et al. Motion for leave to file petition in error to Superior Court of Cincinnati.

BY THE COURT.

The act of March 29, 1869, to limit the lien of assessments, etc. (64 O. L. 75), provides that the lien of an assessment for certain improvements made before the passage of the act shall continue for and during the term of two years, from and after the date of its passage, and of such assessment made after the passage of the act, shall continue for two years after the making thereof, and no longer, unless the person authorized to collect the same shall, before the expiration of such time, have caused the proper action to be brought in some court of competent jurisdiction to enforce such lien, etc. Held: 1. A petition filed in such action, which shows on its face that the statutory period for the continuance of such lien had expired before the commencement of the suit, does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

2. A judgment to enforce such lien rendered on such petition, on proceedings in error, should be reversed. The error in such case is not waived by a failure to demur or to answer. This statute, unlike the statute of limitations, does not limit the time within which an action may be brought upon an existing cause of action, but limits the period for which the lien itself as a cause of action, shall continue.

3. Where an action was commenced for the purpose of enforcing such lien, or was attempted to be commenced, but by mistake, the owner of the premises was not made a party, or served with process, nor was there any endeavor to make him a party to the suit, until after the expiration two years, there was no commencement of a "proper action" within the meaning of the exception contained in the act.

4. Nor was a proper action commenced within the meaning of the exception, where a person holding another lien upon the property, but who was not united in interest with the owner, was made a defendant and served with process before the expiration of the two years, although the owner, after the expiration of that time, by an amendment of the petition, was made a party.

No. 1. Alexander McCoy vs. Wm. Strathan—Motion for leave to file petition in error to reverse the judgment of the District Court of Guernsey county.

BY THE COURT:

A debtor of an estate, in settling with the executors, allowed usurious interest on his indebtedness. In payment of the amount found due, he gave his notes to a legatee, who accepted them in part payment of his legacy. In an action on the notes thus given, the debtor cannot, by way of defense, set up the usurious interest allowed the estate, although the legatee was one of the executors with whom the settlement was made.

Leave refused.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses were issued this week from the Probate Court:

Lely Gius to Kittie Kromer.
Albert Kruys to Martha Heffelbower.
Frank Patton to Maggie Cuneo.
Harry S. Converse to Eva Pelton.
Byron W. Ball to Francis E. Bindo.
Louis Klumerly to Carrie Goehs.
Leonard D. Lale to Adeline U. Franklin.
Albert Wilson to Eleanor Byan.
Wm. Owachenbush to Emera Deshanaway.
Frederick Johns to Mary Yeager.

The *Buckeye Grainger* says that it is expected that the B. G. & T. R. R. will be completed in time for the January term of the Common Pleas Court. The first trip after the completion of the road will be free to all.

Several Cincinnati brewers have engaged prominent chemists to analyze cornmeal, beer made with an admixture thereof, and the old style of beer. The comparative results will be made public in a few days.

Popped corn finds a ready sale in the legislative halls of South Carolina.

THE MILBURN WAGON WORKS

Letter from Mr. Graham, their Founder—The First Contract, and how it was Filled—The Rise of a Grand Manufacturing Establishment.

EDITOR BLADE:—You will doubtless be surprised that a total stranger should presume to address a communication to your paper. My apology for so doing will, I trust, be apparent before I am done. Having had knowledge for some time past that George Milburn, Esq., President of the Milburn Wagon Company, of Mishawaka, had accepted proposals made by your city for the erection of

A MAMMOTH WAGON MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

adjacent to or within the precincts of the city of Toledo, it has caused the following reflections. While the business of your city will be largely increased by this change Mishawaka will essentially feel his loss. He has stood in the front rank of the manufacturing interests for which that place has almost world wide notoriety, since 1858. Great as will be its loss in a business sense it will be greater in the religious and benevolent enterprises of that town. His indomitable energy and fine business qualities have carried him safely over financial difficulties that so often proved disastrous to manufacturers throughout the West in those days. He, unlike many others who amassed their wealth in that place, expended it freely in substantial improvements, which will doubtless be standing monuments to his wisdom and generosity, long after he has left the busy arena of time.

In closing up the

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST

it affords me some degree of pleasure to know that I, in some small measure, was instrumental in the enterprise, that under his wise guidance, has been crowned with abundant success. I should not have made any allusion to myself had not the *Western Manufacturer* reached me after this communication was begun. In reading what the writer has to say in regard to the contract of 400 wagons in 1858, I find he has fallen into an error. Now the facts are simply as follows: In February of 1857, being quite largely engaged in the manufacturing of wagons and carriages, I was induced to seek a greater outlet for my work. In pursuance of this object, I started for Iowa; but on reaching Chicago I found I could not go direct to Iowa City by rail, owing to an unusual freshet prevailing throughout the West. In this emergency I at once determined to visit St. Louis. Taking the train for that place, I reached Bloomington much behind time. Here we were destined to lie over for several hours. During the interim I found I could go from that point by rail to Rock Island. On learning this fact, I determined to forgo my intended trip to St. Louis, and the first train found me on board, steaming off to the West.

WHILE ON MY WAY TO ROCK ISLAND,

I fell into conversation with a stranger. On learning that he was from Westport, Mo., I began an inquiry about the prices of wagons in his country. During my conversation with that gentleman, I learned of the vast numbers of large wagons used in the overland transportation of goods to New Mexico. This information enlarged my ideas of manufacturing on a larger scale. Before parting with my informant, I made with him a contract for two-horse wagons, provided he gave me satisfactory references as to his responsibility. On his return to St. Louis, he referred me to several wholesale firms in that city. These references being satisfactory, I opened a trade with him. The first shipment being promptly paid for, a second soon followed. This however, was not paid for.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF HIS FAILURE,

and many others of a similar character, I found myself in very straitened circumstances. But having relied more on my own energy before this than on my dollars, I determined to make a desperate effort to relieve myself from my embarrassed condition. With a heavy indebtedness staring me in the face, and financial ruin stalking all over the land, it seemed a problem which time alone must work out who would stand or who must fall. Early in October I left my home at Mishawaka for Missouri and Kansas. On my arrival at Westport, Mo., it was soon noised abroad that the manufacturer of the Mishawaka wagon was in town. This announcement brought many of the prominent freighters to my hotel. Among the number was Alex. Majors, who subsequently became one of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION

was then in prospect, and the above named gentlemen had agreed upon a co-partnership, provided they could obtain a contract with the Government for the transportation of army supplies. With Mr. Majors I made a prospective contract, which, in the event of obtaining the above contract, was to be carried into effect. With two other gentlemen I made contracts for 100 wagons. On my return home I commenced the manufacture of those contracted at that time. Soon after, in a conversation with Mr. George Milburn I disclosed to him what I had in prospect, and told him, provided I was financially able, I would take a large contract. He then inquired what price I could get for them, their dimensions and probable cost. After answering these inquiries, he said that if I could obtain a contract from responsible parties, he would furnish the necessary funds and become a partner in the enterprise. A few days after this conversation I retraced my steps again to Missouri, and then learned to my own satisfaction that those gentlemen would undoubtedly

GET THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

With this assurance I returned home to await the developments of a few weeks. On the 26th of January, 1858, I received a telegram from Mr. Russell, dated at Washington, D. C., to meet Mr. Majors in St. Louis immediately. Having anticipated such a summons, the next train found me on board for that place, where I found Mr. Majors awaiting my arrival. A short conversation with that gentleman satisfied him that I meant business. After talking over the business, After talking over the number and the time and place of delivery (the price having before been agreed upon) a contract was concluded on the 28th day of January for 400 wagons, to be delivered in St. Louis by the 15th day of the following May, and duly signed by Russell, Majors & Waddell and M. T. Graham & Co. After having accomplished the object for which I came, I telegraphed Mr. Milburn what I had done. The numbers and the shortness of the time seemed

TOO MUCH FOR THE COMPREHENSION

of the good people of Mishawaka. Many of the knowing ones shook their heads, giving it as their deliberate opinion that there was not room enough in Mishawaka to make that number of wagons in so short a space of time. Mr. Milburn, however, did not partake of that spirit, but patiently waited my return. On meeting him after my return, he invited me into his office, and there informed me what the people were saying about my contract. He then inquired how I calculated to carry out so large a contract in so short a time. I told him I calculated it would take about ten days for one man to make the wood work of one of them, with the facilities we then had, and all we had to do was to increase the number of men commensurate with the work to be accomplished. He laconically replied:

"THAT WILL DO IT."

We subsequently took 250 of those large transportation wagon beds or boxes to make and deliver in the same time, for which we received $80 apiece. And having got into the business, we made a contract for 300 more wagons, which were all made and delivered by rail and river in time to settle up with the company on the 28th of May, 1858, the several contracts aggregating a little over $108,000.

I will here state—not having done so in the proper place—that I agreed to give Mr. Clem Studebaker, senior member of the Studebaker Wagon Company, 100 of the first contract, which promise was fulfilled.

Having uncovered the acorn from which these two mammoth establishments have grown, I will close by wishing them a long and prosperous career in their business operations.

M. T. GRAHAM.

Olathe, Johnson Co., Kan., Dec. 19.

☞ "Idiotic little liar," is the complimentary manner in which the Dayton *Journal* alludes to one of its city contemporaries.

☞ The holiday adjournment may have the effect to spoil that little currency bill arrangement, but we expect not.

☞ Only think of it; Representative CHAPMAN, of Meigs, found it necessary to travel 700 miles in order to spend Christmas in the bosom of his family and partake of a goose of his own raising.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Findlay.

We are informed by C. J. Merrill that on Tuesday morning last a brakeman on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railway was killed at Findlay. It seems that he was attempting to uncouple some cars while they were in motion. During the operation he slipped and fell, and was run over and killed. His body was horribly mangled. This is the first employe of this road that has been killed for over fifteen years.

Defiance County.

The Defiance *Democrat* says:

A. Wilhelm & Son have had the two overshot wheels removed from their mill and are putting in five turbine wheels. Four wheels will be used for grinding and one for running the other machinery of the mill.

Last Thursday night the store at Mark Center owned by James McIntyre, was discovered to be on fire, and before the people could render much assistance the building and the contents were destroyed. Insured for $3,000.

For some time past coal has been used in the engine at the Court House. The Commissioners have kept a close comparative account and they find that coal is more expensive than wood. Next week wood will gain be used.

On Sunday morning Mr. August Faris, an old resident of Tiffin township, died very suddenly. Mrs. Faris woke about four o'clock and arose, and as she did so she so she noticed that her husband was restless but he soon became quiet. She returned to bed and an hour later she observed that Mr. Faris was dead. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death. Mr. Faris was sixty-eight years old, and was much respected by his neighbors.

Fulton County.

The Wauseon people were sadly disturbed last week by the report that the small-pox had visited their place. It turned out to be only a case of measles however.

They had a big fox hunt in Fulton county the other day; the dogs chased a fox three or four miles, when Reynard took refuge in a hollow log. The hunters gathered around the fox in strong force and concluded they would start him out and shoot him. Out came the fox and five or six "dead shots" gave the fox a volley, but the only perceptible effect of the firing was the peppering of the fence through which Reynard passed at a slashing speed, having nine shots fired at him. The hunters sadly wended their way home.

The Grinder mill, in Franklin township, which was burned last February is being rebuilt, and it is expected to be in running operation by the 1st of May.

IN GENERAL.

The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society Band of Tiffin have received their instruments, and expect to educate themselves into a fine band shortly, under the tutorship of Prof. Boos.

Rev. Mr. Quick, late of Blissfield, Mich, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Bryan, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The Mexican War veterans of the State of Michigan hold a convention in Adrian, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the National Convention to be held at Washington, D. C., on February 22, 1875.

A man has been arrested at Adrian, charged with misappropriating donations for Kansas sufferers. He is a stranger, but was engaged in the humanitarian business by some pretended authority.

The Republican members of the Legislature from Lenawee county, Mich., are putting their heads together to decide upon a course of action in reference to Senator, but no one knows how things stand.

Mr. Thomas Older, of Adrian township, Lenawee county, Mich., last week killed six Essex pigs, fifteen months old, averaging 251 pounds each.

An incendiary tried to burn, last Wednesday, at Lima, the store and building occupied by James Lanagan and Dr. Aster. The floor of an up-stairs office was saturated with coal oil and ignited, but the fire died out after burning a hole through the boards.

The contractors for grading the W. & L. E. R. R. between Lodi and Pike Station have advertised for one hundred workmen.

Findlay Light Guards, Company A, were authorized by the State authorities last week.

The C. S. & C. Railway officials intend putting parlor cars on their road next season.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO.

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE one year for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2 50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2 25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO

BUY AND SAVE!

PETTEE & HOWE,

152 SUMMIT STREET.

Will offer their entire stock of

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS & SHAWLS,

at about New York cost, (for Spot Cash only,) for the next Twenty Days, as we are desirous to reduce our stock as much as possible, preparatory to removing our store to first of January.

FOR CHRISTMAS, 1874, we solicit an early inspection of a large and varied stock of PLAIN AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for Holiday Gifts

Ladies' and Gent's Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs of every description—prices very low.

Ladies, Gent's and Children's scarfs of all kinds—at extremely low prices.

Lace Ties, Damask Cloths and Napkins. Fine Blankets and Marseilles Quilts—at prices that are sure to sell them.

Splendid Assortment of Gloves

FOR LADIES' AND GENT'S. The best Kid Gloves in the city for one Dollar and Two Dollars per Pair. Something new and nice in Gent's Kid Gloves for the Street. Remember, this is the Celebrated CHEAP CASH STORE, and the only exclusive Cash Store in the city. We buy for cash and sell for cash, and make the lowest prices.

ONE-PRICE ONLY.

152 Summit St.

Northwestern Normal School, Pictorial, Ohio.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE MASSES.

Teachers live, thorough and experienced. Expenses low. Course of study practical and comprehensive.

All Grades of Students Suited.

The fifth year commenced with better facilities and larger patronage than any previous one.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME.

To those desiring to attend School during the WINTER, we can GUARANTEE 100 PER CENT OF SALE FACTION.

Catalogues, circulars or personal information furnished on application. Address,

J. FRAIM RICHARD, Principal.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Samuel S. Lungren, vs. Mary C. Lungren. } LUCAS COMMON PLEAS.

THE defendant will take notice, that on the 19th day of December, 1874, the plaintiff filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lucas and State of Ohio, against her, alleging that they were married June 1st, 1868, and since until about January 24th, 1873, lived together as man and wife. That plaintiff has been a resident of Ohio for fourteen years last past, and is now a resident of Lucas County, Ohio. That the defendant is now a resident of Hagerstown, Maryland. That plaintiff has at all times performed his marriage obligations. That the defendant has been guilty of gross neglect of duty, and has thus violated the marriage contract. And plaintiff prays that he may be divorced from the said defendant, and the marriage contract declared dissolved.

Said petition will be for hearing on the 1st day of February next, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard.

BISSELL & GORRILL,
Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Toledo, December 19th, 1874—Lw6w

LEGAL NOTICE.

ISRAEL S. SCOTT, who resides in the State of New York, will take notice that on the — day of December, 1874, John Miller, Anson H. Miller, and Mary N. Todd, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, against him, in which they claim to be owners of sixty feet front on Adams street by seventy feet deep on Superior street of lot No. ten hundred and twenty-nine in Vistula Division of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, and that the defendant claims some interest therein; that the claim of defendant is based on a taxed title derived from the City of Toledo by Sam'l B. Scott; that the same was and is void and that the same was fully settled and released during the life time of said Sam'l B. Scott and that the defendant has in fact no interest therein. The petition prays that plaintiff's title be quieted and the defendant debarred from any claim or interest in the property. The defendant is required to answer on or before the 20th day of February, 1875, in default the same will be taken as confessed.

BISSELL & GORRILL,
Att'ys for Plaintiffs.

Dec. 24, 1874—Lw6w

LEGAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM JOB, and the unknown heirs' devisees and legal representatives of Jesse Hawley, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and all of whom are supposed to be non-residents of the State of Ohio, will take notice that on the 15th day of September, 1874, Samuel Wagner filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, against them, alleging that he is the owner and in the possession of the following described property in Lucas county, Ohio, to wit: The west half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Town (2) two, United States Reserve, except the south thirty acres thereof, being north fifty acres thereof, and that the defendants appear to have and claim to have some interest therein, but in fact have none, and the prayer of the petition is that the title of the plaintiff be quieted and the defendants barred from any interest in the premises.

The defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of February, 1875.

BISSELL & GORRILL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Dec. 24, 1874—lw6w

MILL SUPPLIES.

MILLERS will now find at No. 62 Monroe street, an establishment long needed in this part of the country.

I have for sale Mill Burrs, Portable Mills, Smut Machines, the Celebrated American Turbin Water Wheel Power, Corn Shellers, Hominy Mills, a full line of Belting and Bolting Cloth, and everything usually kept in a Mill Supply Store.

I will fill all orders received by mail at *same prices* as if the party was present.

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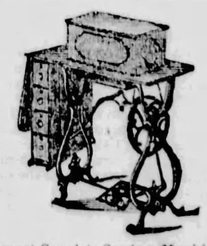

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LADIES

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Butter.

The butter maker, less than most farmers, feels the cost of transportation. His product will safely carry long distances, and is valuable in proportion to bulk and weight. In every dairy herd there will be found a wide difference in the quantity or quality of the milk given by different cows. Some produce less than is required to pay the cost of food and care, for it is only the surplus over a fixed amount from which profit is derived. Could all be made equal to the best, the profits would be probably doubled. It is practically essential that dairymen should breed their own cows, if general excellence and steady improvement is expected. Neither great quantity or excellent quality alone is sufficient to determine the value of a cow for butter. Quantity and quality must both be considered. The cow will thrive on a much greater variety of food than some would have us believe. Grass is her natural food, and some kinds of grass are undoubtedly better than others; in default of these, she will do well on others. As our cereals are really grasses, we need not fear to feed cows grain. High feeding is sometimes injurious, but loss has resulted thousands of times from insufficient food for each instance of injury from intelligent high feeding in summer or winter. Nearly all the butter consumed by a large part of the rural population, and a large part of that consumed in cities, is now, and for years will continue to be produced by parties having but few cows—selling a little when they have a surplus, these many littles making a large aggregate. Such cannot have the best possible contrivances, but most of them can improve on their present arrangements. Cleanliness can be secured, as well as freedom from taint and from vegetable and animal odors, and the butter can be put up in such packages as will not, as is now often the case, make low prices a necessity. The factory system of butter making will not be adopted, except in regions where dairying is a prominent feature. In such it is now succeeding well. The plan of having butter churning depots or having the churning done at the farm houses, the working and packing being done at a central establishment, meets some of the difficulties in the regular factory system, and, in turn, is not free from difficulties. The quantity of butter produced in factories devoted mainly to cheese making is steadily increasing. Other things being equal, the nearest market is the best. Every city and large village furnishes a market for butter. In every such place there is a small class who are not only anxious to have good butter, but are willing to pay for it. In such a market, reputation is easily made, and a few butter makers can generally do well by supply the class spoken of by contract at prices considerably above the average price paid. Those who produce but little and cannot secure a direct trade, rest under a serious disadvantage. The village grocer cannot be expected to pay high prices, nor does he make full discrimination as to quality; and it is often inconvenient and not safe to pack and hold butter. Making butter for the winter market is often best in such cases. To those who are willing to give the necessary food and care, this gives good profits. Dealers in country and city alike receive much butter in rolls or other undesirable shape for anything, except immediate use. To rework this and put it in desirable packages is entirely legitimate, provided always that no attempt is made to deceive as to quality. Adding harmless coloring matter to please the eye is not at all a crime, but no coloring, working, washing, or other process will make a good article out of an inferior one. The less working butter receives the better, so that the object desired be obtained.—*Western Farmer.*

Neglected Forage Crops.

It may, no doubt, be argued, with too much truth, that all forage crops are too much neglected in so far as the mode of their cultivation is concerned, but this is not what we are driving at in the caption of the present article. Neglect in the way of not attempting to cultivate them at all, is what we have in view, rather than neglecting culture.

How many farms are wholly innocent of all forage crops except hay and straw! No fodder corn, no roots, no rape, and no cabbage. Now that winter has set in, there is nothing to feed out that will supply the place of the succulent herbage of the summer time and early fall. Only dry hay, and still dryer straw, and such grain as can be spared from the market, are offered to tempt the appetites which crave juicy plants for their full satisfaction. How much better provided for the wants of the stock in winter, is the farmer who has an abundance of carrots for his horses, mangolds, cabbages and turnips for his neat cattle and sheep, and succulent cornstalks for all, than he who has only dry forage in store.

These neglected forage crops are not hard to grow. Considering the effect they have upon land in smothering weed growth, and leaving the soil in the best possible condition for succeeding crops, there are other arguments for their cultivation, besides the all-sufficient one of providing a varied and attractive bill of fare for the animals kept on the farm.

Some of these crops, from their special suitableness for the use of sheep, offer the further advantage that they go far to meet the grand practical difficulty in the way of good real farming, which arises out of the scarcity of manure, and the expense connected with working and hauling it. On light soils, especially, where sheep, according to the old proverb, have golden feet, the benefit accruing from this plan of manuring cannot be over-estimated. Grow vetches, rape, or kohl rabi upon a bit of ground you want to enrich, fold sheep on it, and when the crop is eaten off, the land will be left fit for any crop you may desire to put in. No forking over of manure, no time and labor spent in hauling it out to the field,—there it is just as you want it, evenly distributed, free from liability to waste, every rain fall washing its virtue into the soil. It may be argued that there is cost and trouble connected with the folding of sheep; but, beyond the preparation of hurdles in the first instance, the cost and trouble are very trifling. Hurdle-making is a nice winter job. Any man who can not make a sheep-hurdle, is too stupid and useless to cumber the ground of a farm. If you make them at odd times in the winter, the only expense will be that of the lumber, and that will not exceed twenty cents a piece.

Now is the time to reflect on the oversights and errors of the past, and to form plans of better farming next year, and in all coming time. Let those forage crops be neglected no longer. Set apart the cleanest and best piece of land on the farm for turnips. Economize and eke out the manure all winter so as to have as much as possible to put on the turnip land next summer. If there is a bit of rich ground that is dirty with weeds, resolve to devote that green forage, to be fed off by the sheep. Say not "I have only half a dozen or a dozen sheep," but consider how you can get more; for one might as well try to farm well without proper tools, as try to farm without a flock of sheep.—*Canada Farmer.*

Gardening and Farming.

Do they not mean one and the same thing—namely, a large crop produced by simple means and by very cheap and frugal cultivation? I can detect no difference; the object is to gain the most perfect and profitable development of the plant, whether in flowering or seeding, and this brings me to the consideration of deep cultivation. What should we say to our gardener who allowed his flower-pot, without a hole in the bottom of it, to be half filled with dense undisturbed stiff clay, and then to put into the upper half a few inches deep of friable, manured, and cultivated earth? When the rain from the clouds or his watering pot had saturated and passed through the friable surface-soil, where would it then be found? Why, certainly, in or on the dense, undrained, unmoved sub-soil, its only mode of escape being upwards, as vapor through the surface soil, carrying with it to the air, as latent heat, the warmth that should invigorate and perfect the growing plant—the great British agricultural undrained flower-pot and its contents are thus clearly and undisputably described. There is no ideality or guess work about the matter; the naked facts stand out in bold and unmistakeable relief. The 15,000,000 or more of acres of undrained agricultural flower-pots (for all farmer's crops bloom or flower) exist as a great national mistake and disgrace; and equally blameable is the miserable 5-inch agricultural pie crust; for every one may learn by digging, and every farmer ought to know that the roots of cereal and other farm crops, and especially autumn sown wheat, descend deeply, and much beyond the ploughed soil, in search of moisture and food; and it is because this subsoil is neither aerated and manured that the wheats "go off" in May. This is also often caused by too thick sowing and the confused competition of roots. Does not thin sowing and plant room form an essential principle in the gardener's practice? If he desires a full, modern perfect fruit, how carefully he thins out his fruit in its early stage to prevent undue competition and diminutive results. So does the farmer with his turnips—but why not with his corn, for wheat plants require space? The 20 rods of laborers' cottage garden, deeply cultivated and highly manured by one pig, or 800 lbs. of meat made per acre, is an example that may be safely followed on the largest farming scale, provided, of course, the necessary capital can be found. Our country is still not half farmed. It is the maximum crop that diminishes, *pro rata*, the fixed charges of the farm, including manual labor, and, of course, thus increases the farmer's profit. "Where there's a will there's a way;" so that when landlord and tenant believe that their capital will pay a larger return upon a diminished area, agriculture presents a more agreeable and more fruitful appearance.—*J. J. Mechi, in the Farmer.*

Can't You.

Before the winter fairly sets in can't you build a shed over the place where your manure heaps will be piled and thus save a third part of the value of the manure?

Can't you bank up the house a little better, or pile hemlock around it, or plaster the cracks around the cellar windows so the potatoes won't freeze, as they did last winter?

Can't you batten the barn, or contrive some other way, to make it a little warmer than out of doors?

Can't you clean and oil up the tools you are done using for this season, so they won't rust out before you want them again?

Can't you move the watering trough into the barn cellar or under a shed, so the cattle can and will drink without being choked to it?

Can't you fix a hen-roost somewhere, so the dropping won't all light on the cattle's backs or in the horse crib?

Can't you build a false entry over the outside door that will save wood and keep the children from getting cold?

Can't you arrange the corn barn some way so the rats won't eat half the grain in it?

Can't you bank up the pump and put cloths on to the water-pipe, so they won't freeze up before spring?

Can't you put in that light of glass that has been broken out of the window in the gable and of the barn for two years.

Can't you put a new floor in the place of the old one which has worn out in the cattle and horse stalls?

Can't you clear the barn of carts and carriages, so as to give you elbow room and a chance to feed your cattle?

Can't you put away what rakes and forks you will not need, and not have all you own around the barn to get broken and be in the way.

Can't you fix the sheep-pens and cribs, so as to save fodder and make it better for both sheep and shepherd?

Of course you can, and if these things need doing about about your premises it will be money in your purse to be up and doing them.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

THE DEBATE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT, DEC. 21st.

Senator Sherman moved that the pending bill to provide a better Government for the District of Columbia be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Agreed to.

Senator Sherman said he did not intend to reopen the debate on the financial topics of last session. It was idle to reopen it. It was now less than three months from the time of the adjournment, and there was a general feeling that Congress should do something. He desired to say to the Senate that every word and every line of this bill tended towards the amendment in the title. The bill might fall short in many particulars, but it was one that demanded reasonable concessions from every Senator. He said the first section, providing for the redemption of fractional currency, with coin, met the approval of both the Secretary of the Treasury and President. The second section, which repealed the law making a charge of one fifth of one per cent. for converting standard gold bullion into coin required a sacrifice on the part of the Government to the extent of $85,000,000 per annum, that being the amount levied last year upon those who brought gold bullion to be made into coin. The third section of the bill provides for free banking under the present law. Banking is virtually free in some of the Western and Southern States, but in the great commercial center of the country it was not free. The free banking section provided for the enlargement of the volume of currency, in case the business of the country demands it. It also proposed to redeem United States notes to the extent of 80 per cent. of the amount of new bank notes issued. The Secretary did not propose to alter the contraction or expansion of the currency, leaving it to be governed by the business wants of the community. The bill also provided ample means to maintain and provide for specie resumption, and if the bill became a law specie payment would be resumed the 1st of January, 1879. If efforts should be made by Senators to engraft other questions in this bill, they would lead to its defeat. He reviewed several plans for the resumption of specie payment heretofore considered by the Senate, and said they had been compelled to surrender the idea in regard to resumption.

Senator Schurz inquired if the 80 per cent. of legal tenders redeemed were to be retained.

Senator Sherman said that would be the question for consideration four years from now, or as soon as the amount of legal tenders could be reduced to $300,000,000. He did not think anything should be said in this bill as to whether that 80 per cent. should be destroyed or retained.

Senator Schurz—"The Senator then admits that the Secretary may reissue the 80 per cent. again."

Senator Sherman—"I do not make any such admission. At the same time I think it would be unwise to introduce into this bill that which would deprive the units by which the good it contained could be accomplished." He approved of the bill because every portion of it tended to specie payment.

Senator Schurz said Congress ought to make the bill as clear as possible. The Senator (Sherman) knew from his own experience that if the least loophole be left, the Treasury might reissue $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 as it did once before.

Senator Thurman said the first and second sections of the bill were all right, but the third section he thought very weak. For a year past there had been free banking in many parts of the country, and the consequence was that the currency had increased about $1,500,000. He ventured the assertion that the increase of the National Bank currency in the next four years would not be over $10,000,000, and the retirement of greenbacks over $8,000,000. In the history of this country it was shown that the business of the country never revived in less than four years after a panic, but that retrenchment would set business in motion. It could not be done by tinkering or by bills which omitted everything and contrived nothing. He offered an amendment that from and after June 30, 1875, one-twentieth of the customs duties shall be payable in United States legal tender notes or in National Bank notes, and after June 30, 1876, one tenth, and after June 30, 1877, one-fifth part thereof may be paid.

Senator Bogy moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "that" in the first line, and inserting in lieu the provisio that on and after July 1, 1875, duties on imports be paid in legal tender notes or coin, at the option of the importer. He spoke at some length in support of his amendment.

Senator Bayard inquired of the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Sherman) if he would object to inserting the word "destroy" after the word "redeem," in the third section, so that it read, "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and destroy United States Treasury notes in excess only of $300,000," &c.

Senator Sherman said that in his opinion that question should be left to the future, and he could not consent to the amendment.

Senator Bayard said the Honorable Senator (Sherman) has betrayed here both by his embarrassment and his displeasure, when such questions were asked him. He (Bayard) hoped the country would notice the answer of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who, representing his party friends here, declined to allow it to be amended. 'Twas well known for years that the Treasury Department had been governed without law, in a manner, and money redeemed would be reissued unless prohibited in the bill. He thought this a double-faced bill, and it seemed to him to be juggling with the question, which ought to be a matter of honest business.

The question being on Senator Bogy's amendment to the amendment, it was rejected.

A vote was then taken on Senator Thurman's amendment, and it was rejected by 15 to 33.

Senator Saulsbury moved to strike out 1879 as the time for the return to specie payment and to insert 1877. Referred.

Senator Hamilton moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert in place "that from and after the 4th of July, 1876, nothing but gold and silver shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted thereafter."

Senator Stevenson said he was opposed to the bill reported by the Committee, because, in voting for it he would not know whether he was voting for contraction or expansion. He was unwilling to leave in power of any Secretary of the Treasury to expend the currency at his pleasure. He had great faith in the honesty and good faith of the present Secretary of the Treasury, but would not leave such power in the hands of any Secretary, either Republican or Democratic.

Senator Hamilton said he would withdraw the amendment.

Senator Edmunds objected, and said it could not be withdrawn.

A call for yeas and nays upon it having been demanded, the chair (Allison) ruled it could be withdrawn.

A demand was made for the yeas and nays, but the Senate did not order them and the amendment was withdrawn.

Senator Carpenter said he desired to put in a protest against the ruling of the Chair. The demand had been made and the question should have been put if the Senate would order them before the Senator from Maryland could be permitted to withdraw his amendment.

Senator Schurz said he would vote for the bill in spite of all defects. He would vote for it because it contained a pledge to return to specie payment in 1879, and the members of this body voting for the bill would do all in their power to make this pledge good. He did not think the ability of America was confined within the walls of this Chamber, and he predicted to-day that the financial winds of the country would say that the provisions of the bill were inadequate to carrying the proposition named in its title.

He offered no factious opposition to it. He did not think it would produce a quiet, soothing effect upon the business of the country. The Senator from Ohio knew the bill could not be passed before the holidays, and why not let it be reconsidered, that some feature looking to specie resumption might be incorporated. He moved the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Finance with instructions to incorporate in it such provisions as are calculated to prepare the way for specie resumption. Rejected.

Senator Schurz then moved to amend the third section of the bill so as to provide that not less than $2,000,000 in legal tender notes be retired monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, and legal tenders so retired shall be cancelled and destroyed. Yeas 10, nays 44.

The bill was then read the third time and passed. Yeas 32, nays 14, as follows:

Yeas—Senators Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Eagle, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Mich.; Flanigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Morrill, Me., Morton, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West, Wright—32.

Nays—Senators Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Gold-hwaite, Hager, Hamilton, Texas; Johnson, Merriman, Ransom, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton—13.

Senators Cameron, Morrill (Vt.), and Wisdom also would have voted for the bill and were paired with Kelly, McCreery and Norwood, who would have voted against it.

HOUSE.

THE VOTE REFUSING TO ADOPT THE HOLMAN ANTI-SUBSIDY RESOLUTION, DEC. 21st.

The House then proceeded to vote on suspending the rules and adopting the resolution offered on the 14th inst. by Mr. Holman as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands or by pledge of public credit should be granted by Congress to any society or corporations engaged or preparing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as should be imperatively required by the public wants."

The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution; ayes, 149; nays, 75. Not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Yeas—Adams, Archer, Arthur, Atkins, Barbour, Barnum, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bradley, Bright, Brogorg, Brown, Buckner, Bullock, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Cannon, Chittenden, Clark (N. J.), Clark (Mo.), Clark (N. Y.), Clayton, Cobb (Ky.), Coburn, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Cox, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Curtis, Danford, Dawes, Dobbin, Durham, Eames, Field, Finch, Foster, Freeman, Fry, Garfield, Giddens, Glover, Gunter, Hale (Me.), Hamilton, Herns, Hatcher, Hanley (Ills.), Hawley (Ct.), Hazleton, Herndon, Hankins, Hunter, Kellogg, Lamar, Lamison, Lamper, Lawrence, Lawton, Long, Luttrell, Lynch, Magee, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, McDill (Iowa), McDougall, McMullin, Mellish, Mitchell, Monroe, Neal, Niblack, O'Brien, Orr, Orth, Packard, Page, Parker (Mo.), Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Pike, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Pratt, Raines, Randall, Read, Robbins, E. H. Roberts (N. Y.), W. P. Roberts, (N. Y.), Robinson (O.), Saylor (Ind.), Saylor, (O.), Shumaker, Sheffield, Scudder (N. Y.), Smalls, Sherwood, Shumaker, Small, Smith (Pa.), Smith, (N. Y.), Smith (O.), Spear, Sprague, Starkweather, Swan, Thornburg, Todd, Tremain, Waldron, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. J.), Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams, (Mich.), Wilson (Ind.), Wilson (Ia.), Wilson (Md.), Wolf and Woodworth.

Nays—Messrs. Averell, Clere, Blount, Bowen, Butler, (Mass.) Butler, (Tenn.) Caldwell, Cessna, Comings, Creamer, Crounse, Crutchfield, Darral, Hagans, Hancock, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hayes, Hayes, Hazleton (N. J.), Hereford, Hodge, Houghton, Hoar, Hubbell, Hyde, Keely, Lewis, Lowndes, Maynard, McLeary, Mills, Moore, Morgan, Negley, Nesmith, Nunn, O'Neil, Pelham, Platt (Va.), Richmond, Rice, Sawyer, Scofield, Sener, Sessen, Sloan, Smith (Va.), Snyder, Sowar, Stevens, Stone, Stephens, Southard, Strait, Thomas (Va.), Townsend, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Wilson, Wintersmith, Wolfenden, (Miss.), Williams, (Ind.), Young (Ky.), Young (Ga.)

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Come Kiss me Darling—Song and Chorus—H. P. Danks.
Where is the Girl that I Love—H. P. Danks.
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As Good as Gold—Song—Lee.
Good Bye, Charlie—Song—Hunt.
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Oreanna—Song and Duet—James G. Clark.
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Twilight in the Park—Song—Brockway.
Out of Work—Song—Macy.
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Rosie Who Lives in the Glade—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Whisper, Thou Art Mine Love—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Bessie Allen—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Leonore—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Courting Through the Meadow Bars—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Kiss, but Never Tell—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Wandering Home—Song and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Passing Away—Duet and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
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Waiting For Three—Song and Chorus, (reply to Tell Mahoney by C. T. Bongore.
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The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.25.

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Aranthus—Waltz
Lady Slipper—Polka
Blue Violet—Schott
Meadow Pink—Galop
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Florence—Polka
} Forest Flowers set by Will H. Smith.

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The BLADE and any piece of music on this list for $2.10.

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Bay View Polka, beautiful picture title, by L. Rathbun.
The Shell, by Saltzman.
On the Beautiful Rhine—Waltzes—Kela Bela.
Any three pieces of above music and Blade, one year, $2.85.

LIST NO. 3.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.15.

Vienna Bloods Waltz—by Strauss.
Southern Life Galop—Cassidy.
Holiday Marches—H. O. Pond.
Delta Upsilon—Polka—Harry D. Hall.
Mon Tei Wha, } Two Japanese and Chinese
Ho Yo Tou, } Melodies for Piano by S. Rees.
Little Wanderer—Wilson.
Shepherds Morning Song—Instrumental—Blake.
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Shepherd Boy—Instrumental—Wilson.
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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

A prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee in conversation on the coming publicity of Irwin's testimony, said it now appeared that Irwin had studiously deceived the sub-committee by an appearance of candor and by framing his answer so as to not only lead them to suppose he would reply to all further questions, but also that he was fully authorized by the directors of the company to expend immense sums of money to secure the increased subsidy. The member said this impression had been artfully produced, but was wholly contradicted by the testimony subsequently given before the committee, showing that the resolution authorizing Irwin's employment was passed by the Executive Committee and ratified by the Board of Directors only upon the repeated assurance of President Stockwell that the expenditure was not to exceed $10,000, and to be only for counsel fees and other legitimate expenses, such as entertainment, &c. It is ascertained to-night that Irwin had a long interview last evening with the agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and that on Friday night he was closeted until a very late hour with another representative of the parties known to be bitterly inimical to the present management of the Pacific Mail Company. These interviews are alleged to be very significant in view of his refusal to answer further questions put by the Sub-Committee on Saturday, and his continued refusal to the full Committee.

While an animated debate was in progress between A. H. Stephens, H. L. Dawes, Ben. Butler and Lawrence, of Ohio, over the resolution bringing Irwin before the bar of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms informed the Speaker that Irwin had escaped and could nowhere be found.

Lewis E. Parsons has been nominated United States District Judge of Alabama, vice Richard Busteed resigned.

Numerous petitions have been presented from temperance organizations, ministers and others in Pennsylvania and other States, asking Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia or the Territories. They were laid before the Senate.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from the State Department copies of official letters announcing the acceptance by the British Government of the invitation of the United States to participate in the Centennial.

At Washington, Dec. 23, King Kalakaua left for New York. Secretary Fish and other members of his Cabinet accompanied His Majesty in the President's carriage to the railroad station, and there took leave of him.

Representatives of three thousand colored men of Richmond arrived Dec. 23d with a petition asking Congress to take early measures to have a dividend declared to depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank. The representatives had an interview with President Grant, who expressed much sympathy with the petitioners who had misplaced their confidence in that institution.

A communication from the Freedmen's Bureau Branch of the War Department, says that since the last report, no new features have been introduced. Continued success has marked the workings and perfections of the regulations originally established for the conduct of the work under the Adjutant General's office, with the view of facilitating and prosecuting parties attempting fraudulent procurement from the disbursing officers of the Freedmen's Branch, of the funds in their hands for the payment of bounties, &c., to colored ex-soldiers or their heirs. A request has been made by the Secretary of War that the Attorney General instruct proper officers to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice. The Attorney General replies that he has given proper instructions for that purpose.

Secretary Delano has written a letter to the Secretary of War in which he says the Black Hill country is secured by treaty to the Sioux Indians, and respectfully requests the most strenuous efforts may be adopted towards all persons making encroachments on said territory, and that all intruders to be pursued, overtaken and expelled from it.

Internal Revenue receipts up to date for Dec., are $7,784,159. It is estimated they will be $9,000,000 for the entire month, being more than $1,000,000 over the corresponding month last year. Receipts for the six months ending with Dec. 31st, will be over $53,000,000.

Four hundred men and women were on Saturday discharged from the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury, in consequence of a large part of the work of the Bureau having been transferred to New York.

A Washington dispatch says: Lieutenant Collins, commanding the United Darien Surveying Expedition, left this city Tuesday night for New York, to muster his forces and equip them for the expedition. He will sail in the first Pacific Mail steamer in January for Aspinwall, then proceed in the United States steamer Canandaigua to Atrato.

A dispatch of the 28th says the President has signed the act providing for the authentication of revised statutes of the United States. An act for the relief of certain settlers in public lands, which makes it lawful for homestead and preemption settlers, whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured by the grasshoppers, to be absent from such lands until July, 1876, should another destruction of crops occur before that period without adverse right attaching said land during their absence, and an act to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its Jury business.

THE EAST.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of the 22nd., says: At the election held to-day in the Twenty-third Congressional District to fill the unexpired term of Hon. E. M. Judkin, recently elected to the Bench, there was no Democratic candidate in the field. The vote was light and little interest was manifested. Returns as far as received indicate the election of Colonel John Thompson, the regular Republican nominee, over Ballis and Penn, both Independent.

The writ of habeas corpus, in the case of William M. Tweed was dismissed on the 22d by Judge Barrett and the prisoner remanded to custody.

A New York dispatch of the 22d says: The New England Society of this city to-night celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. President Grant was expected to be present, but was unable to attend in consequence of the visit of King Kalakaua. Letters were read from Gens. Sherman, Sheridan and others. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, President of the Society, Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Conkling, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Gen. Hancock, Chauncey Depew and others.

At New York, Dec. 23, acting upon the suggestion of Police Superintendent Walling, in regard to the effect of a reward for the recovery of Charley Ross, without regard to the detection or conviction of the abductors, his father offers a reward of $5,000 for the return of the child, or information that may lead to its recovery, no questions to be asked, and no attempt made to detain any one implicating the boy.

A New York dispatch of the 25th says: King Kalakaua this morning attended services in St. Thomas' Church, 53d street and 5th Avenue. In the afternoon the King held an informal reception, at which former residents of his kingdom and many prominent citizens were presented. In the evening His Majesty attended Booth's Theatre.

The Detecuve who was sent to Morristown, New Jersey, on Thursday by the Superintendent of Police, to ascertain if the child in the possession of an aged couple there was Charlie Ross, returned Friday afternoon and reported having seen the boy, who bore no resemblance to the missing child.

King Kalakaua had a reception at the Windsor Hotel, N. Y. on Saturday, at which were present Major Hancock and staff, members of the army and navy club, resident consuls and members of the Board of Trade. An address was presented by the latter body, in which the Board stated that they received with great interest, the announcement of negotiating for a commercial treaty between the Sandwich Islands and this country. King Kalakaua stated that he would send a suitable reply in a few days.

THE WEST.

It is reported that the Mormons in the United States propose to found a colony in Mexico, with the intention of emigrating en masse from Utah.

The St. Louis Evening Dispatch has the following: R. D. Goodwin, of this city, has received a letter from Mr. Buccanan, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Independent party, which says, confidently, that Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will come out for the Independent party before winter is over, and in time to play a prominent part in the National Convention at Cleveland on the 14th of March. Goodwin is delegated to appoint two delegates to the Convention from each Congressional District of the State of Missouri.

There are now pending in the Court at Utah one indictment for polygamy and nineteen for murder in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857. Two of the parties indicted for murder, John D Lee and W. H. Dane, are now in confinement.

About 200 mechanics and laborers on the foundation of the new Custom House and Postoffice building, at St. Louis, were discharged on the 24th inst., and the work stopped, the appropriation having been exhausted.

A dispatch from Hennepin, Ill., of the 26th, says: The large and enthusiastic Convention held in this town was composed representatives from the agricultural and mercantile interests of the Northwest. Resolutions to Congress were adopted recommending strongly the construction of the Hennepin & Rock Island Canal. It will be considered of more intrinsic value at large than any other work proposed at ten times its cost. Hon. T. J. Henderson, Congressman elect, and others spoke in favor of the enterprise.

THE SOUTH.

At Little Rock, Dec. 22d, the House passed the Senate bill to provide for the issuance of $2,000,000 in bonds to provide for the bonding the floating indebtedness and the raising of means to pay the current expenses of the State government.

At New Orleans, Dec. 23d, the subcommittee appointed by the Conservatives and Democratic party to witness the canvassing and compiling of returns by the Returning Board, promulgated the returns of the election held November 2d for Congress, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, certifying under oath that the statements and compilations were compiled by them from sworn duplicate returns in their possession, and have been by them compared with the duplicates in possession of said Board, and corrected thereby, and correspond to the compilation and canvass poll by poll and parish by parish, made by said Board, and they therefore certify and declare the following named persons were duly and lawfully elected. Here follows a list of names of those elected, showing the election of four Conservative and three Republican Congressmen, the election of Moncure for State Treasurer by 4,851 majority, and the election of 21 Conservatives and 37 Republicans to the Legislature, Caswell Parish is excluded from the count of the Returning Board. The Conservative Committee on Wednesday withdrew from the Board because of its arbitrary ruling.

The Terre Bonne Parish polls, 3, 8, 10 and 11, giving 526 compromise, and 383 Republican votes were thrown out, counting two straight-out Republicans in place of compromise candidates, and defeating Goode for the Senate, The returns as compiled by the Board to date, give the Conservatives 46 and the Republicans 47 members of the House—one majority for the Republicans. The Conservatives are despondent and the Republicans jubilant over the result.

At Washington, December 21, the Republican Senators held a caucus at the solicitation of Southern Senators and Representatives, at which the condition of the South was considered. Senators from the South advocated the sending of troops to several of the States of that section. They feared that the Republican party was hopelessly dead unless decisive steps were taken during the present session to put down turbulent whites. They confessed their inability to poll white votes. The Northern Senators did not endorse the proposition. Senator Lewis, of Virginia, declared the Republican party had lost power in the South because of the bad character of many of its would-be leaders, and the advocacy of the Civil Rights bill, which he considered a most iniquitous measure.

The following dispatch from Gov. McEnery is published.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—The wrong just perpetrated by the Returning Board against the people of Louisiana, and which vitally threatens the safety and integrity of republican institutions in the United States, is a more crowning infamy than the action of the Lynch Returning Board; surpasses even the midnight order of Durell, and would not be submitted to by any free people. Resistance to the national authority, represented here by a large portion of the army and naval fleet, sustaining the usurpation and stifling the voice of the people, has never been meditated. Signed,

JOHN MCENERY.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A London, special of Dec. 23, says the Times considers the removal of Benjamin Moran, Chief Secretary of the U. S. Legation, a misfortune both to England and America, the latter country never having had a more honest representative.

A New York Times London letter says: Her Majesty's ship Ballisk has returned to England after a commission of nearly four years, and brings word that a large archepelago of Islands has been discovered in the neighborhood of New Guinea.

France.

The Assembly has agreed to the report of the Committee recommending the postponement of the decision on the validity of M. Bengeing's election, pending parliamentary inquiry concerning the alleged Bonapartist Committee of Appeals. M. Rouher maintained the validity of the election and again denied the existence of an illicit Committee of Appeals.

Germany

At London Dec. 22, a dispatch from Berlin states that the German men-of-war Albatross and Nautilus, have been ordered to remain at Santander, and demand satisfaction of the Carlists for their attack upon the German brig Gustav.

Prince Bismarck has moved in the Federal Council that the extradition treaty be concluded with the United States, which shall replace all similar treaties now existing between that country and the various German governments.

The Imperial Commission of Germany to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. Jacobi; Messrs. Stueve, Wedding, Kauffman and Halbdin, of Prussia; Baron Von Nostitz; Wallintz; the Saxon Minister Albertin; Baron Von Spitzenberg, Minister of Wurtemberg; Dr. Krueger Housestle, Representative; Dr. Neidbrandt, member of the Federal Council for Hesse;

The North German Gazette publishes the following details of another plot against the life of Bismarck: In Sept., 1873 a French Archbishop received an anonymous letter, the author of which offered to kill Bismarck for $12,000. In a second letter the writer inclosed his photograph, and gave his name and address as follows: Duekesne Poncelet, Rue Leopold Searing. The Archbishop communicated these letters to the French government, which informed Bismarck of the affair. Poncelet, who was found and identified as a workman, was watched. It was ascertained that he was preparing to go to Germany, but becoming aware of the police surveillance he relinquished his intention. Subsequent details of the affair are not published. The photograph enclosed to the Archbishop was not of Poncelet but of a fellow workman who is supposed to be a confederate.

The New Free Press states that the documents read in a recent session of the Arnim trial, explained the policy of Germany in regard to the appointment of a successor to Pope Pius IX.

Spain.

Alfonso, Prince of Asturius, replying to the address of the Spanish Grandee, says monarchy alone can terminate the disorders and uncertainty which prevails in Spain. The majority of the people of Spain are agreed and have declared their opinion that he only is the rightful representative of the Spanish monarchy.

The Spanish Commissioners to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition met on the 24th. Senor Castellar made an eloquent address. He sketched the rise and progress of the United States and the ideas of liberty and labor which prevailed there. He found in American civilization language and arts, traces of Spanish origin, which time and ingratitude were unable to eradicate.

The London Times' Berlin correspondent says: The question is being discussed at Berlin whether it is possible to punish the Carlists for the seizure of the German ship Gustave. Advices from San Sebastian are to the effect that the Gustave is deeply imbedded in mud, and that the Carlists are busy unloading her. The Captain of the Gustave was slightly wounded by the Carlists.

Japan.

The steamship Vaso de Gamo has arrived from Hong Kong and Yokahoma. Her latest dates are Hong Kong, Nov. 25, and Yokahoma, Dec. 6: The attention of the Japanese Government is now turning upon the establishment of a Representative Assembly.

An important failure has taken place in Tokei. The firm is that of Ono & Co. They were esteemed as ranking among the wealthiest and first in the whole country, and a short time back, in connection with Mitsin, the great German banker, established the so-called National Banks, contributing no less than $1,000,000 towards the capital.

On the first of January next the Japanese Government will undertake the carrying of the postal service between the United States and Japan in accordance with the terms of the convention entered into between the two powers. The mails between San Francisco and Yokohama, it is understood, will be conveyed, as now, in vessels of the Mail Steamship Company, but as it is part of the bargain that the delivery shall include Shanghai, speculation has been rife lately as to what company the Postal Department would be likely to select.

Russia.

All the Powers having accepted the invitation to the International Code Conference, Russia has issued a circular asking them to present their recommendations as to the time of meeting.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, and nephew of the Emperor, has been declared insane, and placed under the guardianship of his father. He was associated with the diamond scandal a few months ago.

Italy.

Garibaldi has written a letter, in reply to statements contained in the recent report of the Investigating Committee of the French Assembly on the army of the East, in which Garibaldi blames Gen. Bourbaki for not communicating with him, and asserts that he opposed Manteuffel to the last extremity. In the same letter Garibaldi makes a bitter attack upon the French priesthood.

Cuba.

The *Diario* says Senors Aldema and Aguilera have engaged two steamers for the purpose of bringing filibustering expeditions to Cuba. General Jordan is to return to the Island, accompanied by Aguilera, and the former will assume chief command of the insurgents. The *Diario* also states that Aldema and his companions intend to re-establish the Cuban Junta in New York, with the object of gaining the influence and power formerly held by that body, and creating a situation in Cuba similar to that existing in 1869.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

The Report of the Returning Board

Forty-nine Conservative members of the Mississippi Legislature have signed an address to the people of the United States vindicating their action in dissenting from the majority in calling on the President for troops, and in order to preserve the good name and fame of the people of the State from the calumnies and the wicked charges in the message of the Governor, and reiterated and endorsed in the proceedings of the Legislature. They claim that perfect peace and order now reign in Warren county, and that there have been no violence or bloodshed there except what was occasioned by a manly defense of the people of Vicksburg against armed bodies of men who were, by the connivance of the government of the State, marching on that city for the purpose of bringing about a conflict of races. They affirm that never, in the past history of the State, has there prevailed among its people a stronger love for law and order, a more patient submission of wrong, and a firmer determination under all circumstances admitting of legal redress to seek for it only through proper means. The action of the Governor is based on no evidence whatever, no testimony was taken, and the resolution calling for troops was concocted and adopted as a party measure. Under operation of the previous question, the Governor who investigated this act is not even a citizen of the State, and is an utter stranger to the people and wholly ignorant and unmindful of their interests; that in no single instance, so far as they are able to learn, has he in any official act or expression of private sentiment been betrayed into an exhibition of the slightest concern for the interests and welfare of the people of the State.

The Returning Board at New Orleans has elected Twitchell over Elam in the 22d Senatorial District by votes cast in the District. The votes cast in the District on the 2d of November elected Elam by 1,385 majority. The Returning Board threw out the following on account of general intimidation, which gave Elam the majorities stated: Desoto Parish, 1,640, poll 3; Red River Parish, 76, poll 2, Natchitoches Parish, 291; total majority for Elam thrown out, 1,985; electing Twitchell by 22 majority.

The District Attorney of Natchitoches is in the city, and avers that the affidavits, on the strength of which the Board excluded the two polls from the Parish, are forgeries; that there are no such people as the affiants living in the Parish. It has been alleged that the testimony filed by the Conservatives in the case of Natchitoches was abstracted from the Board room, literally stolen, and on the other hand the Republicans placed forged affidavits among the papers then before the Board without the knowledge of the Conservative Committee, and after the time allowed to file the testimony, on the meeting of the Board Monday forenoon, Mr. Seachan called attention to these facts. He alleged his papers were abstracted. The evidence built on forged affidavits was interpolated by the Republicans, and on these the Board threw out polls five and six. Mr. Zacharie said Mr. Cunningham and other gentleman from Nachitoches were here now, and asked that their testimony be taken with regard to the forged affidavits. Gov. Wells said it was a very serious charge Mr. Zacharie made against the board, that of abstracting testimony, but Mr. Zacharie disclaimed any intention of making a reflection against the Board. The Board then went into executive session.

A dispatch from New Orleans, of the 22d, says: The Returning Board reconsidered its action of yesterday regarding St. Mary Parish. The Conservatives gave notice that they would file an affidavit of Mr. Houpt, showing that Mr. Cousin, of St. Ammery, Republican candidate for the Legislature, who was counted on Monday, and asked for returns from his Parish, that he had been beaten about 30 votes, and he and Col. Lowell would fix the matter up. Mr. Arroys, a member, protested against the action of the Returning Board in throwing out polls five and six of Natchitoches Parish, which gave the Conservatives 29 majority; also against the action of the Board in allowing all Republican candidates 150 majority at Evergreen Avoylles Parish, where the box was stolen before the votes were counted.

The Returning Board threw out poll four of Assumption Parish, which gave the Conservatives 103 majority, thus defeating two Conservatives and electing eight Republican members to the Legislature. The Conservative majority in the House has been reduced to two. The 11 Parishes yet to canvass elected 18 Conservatives and one Republican to the House on the 2d of November.

The Committee of Seventy, whose reputed character is well known to the country, call the attention of the people of the United States to additional wrongs and indignities under which the free people of Louisiana are now suffering and saying: "For two years we have been in vain appealing to the President and Congress for relief from the injustice, oppressions and robberies of the usurping State Government over us. This Government is ineligible under our Constitution and was defeated at the polls by 9,000 majority. It has been unable after nearly two years of misrule to gain a slight foothold in the confidence of the people, and as soon as the Federal army was withdrawn, within one hour the show of authority and force melted into the air before the calm determination of an outraged people, and the Governor sought refuge in the sanctuary of the United States Custom House. Immediately upon command of the President, all fruits of the brilliant victory attained by the citizens, with the State House, public buildings and archives, were surrendered to an officer of the United States Army."

At New Orleans, Dec. 24, at the Returning Board Mr. Arroyo sent in his resignation as a member, in which he says, "I am impelled to adopt my present course by the ruling of the Board in the last few days in returning to the Legislature as elected members who were unmistakably defeated; rulings which to my mind are so clearly partizan and unjust, defrauding the people of Louisiana of their chosen Representatives that my self respect will not allow me longer retain a seat on the Board." Arroyo's resignation was accepted and the Board went into executive session.

The Bulletin has the following regarding the Returning Board's deliberations: They resulted in a final decision regarding the Parishes of Claiborne, Caddo, Lafouche, Lincoln, Rapides, St. Martin, and the Parishes of Grant, Wynn, Bonville and DeSoto were referred to the Legislature, that their several cases may be adjusted. The representation, as returned by the Board, now stands—Democrats 52, Republicans 54, making a majority of two for the latter, although it will be observed that neither party is given a quorum in the House. It is somewhat suspicious that the Board did not take unto themselves a sufficient number with which to organize the Legislature—that is, a quorum. However, it suited the purpose of Wells and Anderson to make the returns as above, and doubtless they know there are three among the returned sailing under Conservative colors, who, upon an emergency, will offer allegiance to Kellogg, desert and repudiate utterly the cause of the people. All the Parishes before the Board Thursday were largely Democratic, but by extensive doctoring and manipulation they were returned as follows: Caddo, three Republicans; Lincoln, one Republican; Rapides, Republican; Claiborne, two Democrats; St. Martin, two Democrats; Lafourche, two Democrats. Bosville, Grant, Wynn and Desoto were thrown out, making as the representation in the House 52 Democrats and 54 Republicans. By the throwing out of the above named Parishes and several polls in Caddo thrown out to overcome the Democratic vote and the other Parishes, Moncure is beaten by nearly 2,000 votes.

At New Orleans, Dec. 25, the Returning Board's statement in closing their labor of canvassing and compiling the vote the State, given at the election of the second of November last, says: It is but just and proper that the returning officers should give a statement of the difficulties attendant on their labors, and the principles laid down, drawn from law, to direct them in the discharge of their duties. In the first place this election was very loosely conducted by the Commissioners of Election, so much so that only at one-tenth of the polls in the State were the forms required by law observed. The law requires the Supervisor of Registration to forward to the returning officers: first, a list of votes kept by the Commissioners of Election; second, a statement of the persons voted for and the number of votes received by each; and third, the tally sheets, all of which the Commissioners of Election are required to furnish to the supervisors, and they to forward to the returning officers. In many cases no lists of voters were kept by the commissioners, or if there were they were not forwarded to the returning officers; in many cases no lists of voters were kept by commissioners, or if there were they were not forwarded to the Returning Board by supervisors; and many that were forwarded to the Returning Board were not signed and sworn to as the law requires. In many cases there was no statement of persons voted for and the number of votes received by them forwarded to the Returning Board, for the reason that no blanks were furnished by Commissioners of Election to supervisors and many that were returned were neither signed nor sworn to, and in many cases there were no tally sheets forwarded to the Returning Board to enable them to test the accuracy of the statement of the votes. In some instances only tally sheets were returned to the Returning Board without a list of voters or a statement of votes, and they were not signed nor sworn to as the law requires. This being the case, it became necessary that the papers received from polling places should be carefully examined. There were over 650 polling places in the State, and there was a long list of candidates, so it became a very laborious duty, which occupied the Board a month, laboring from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 11 P. M. every day.

The law requires that in such canvass and compilation, Returning Officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile first the statements from all polls or voting places at which there shall have been a fair, free, peaceable registration and election. Whenever at any poll or voting place there has been any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence, which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote, such Returning Board shall not canvass, count or compile the statement of votes from such poll or voting place until the statements from all other polls or voting places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The Returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences, at any such poll or voting place.

The Board has followed this requirement of the law, as it was their imperative duty to do, and in in examining the proceedings of the Commissioners of Election, forwarded to it by the Supervisors, when either of the parties objected to the count of any poll and laid before the Board any evidence to sustain such objection, such polls were passed over and not canvassed until the Board had compiled the vote from all polls not objected to in progress of examination. A large number of polls were objected to, including some in 27 of the Parishes, and all in some. The grounds of objection to some of the polls was the failure of a Senatorial compliance with the law in conducting the election and making returns to the Supervisors, and some of the returns of the Commissioners had been changed after they had been made to the Supervisors and a greater number than voters had been returned that they had not registered, or were compelled to vote differently from what they desired. Had the Board decided that anything like a strict compliance with the forms of law in holding election and making returns to the Supervisor would be required, the effect would have been that so many of the polls would have been thrown out that there would have been no election in the State. The Board then adopted a rule that when Supervisors had returned any evidence showing that an election was held, although it be only a tally sheet, unsigned, or sworn to, that in the absence of any evidence of fraud or intimidation, it would compile the vote as shown by such evidence or document, if it might be called evidence. This decision disposed of a good many protests to the reception of polls, but when the substantial forms of law had not been observed and evidence of fraud or intimidation was produced, the failure of a substantial compliance with the law was considered a badge of fraud and the poll was rejected. We believed this to be a just and reasonable rule, and the board strictly adhered to it in the cases of Carroll and St James Parishes, where it was charged and proved that the returns made by the Commissioners to the Supervisors had been changed. After they (the Commissioners and Supervisors Board) took evidence to ascertain the true state of returns and made a compilation accordingly, the question raised against the greater number of polls was the charge of intimidation to prevent voters from voting and forcing them to vote against their wishes. To establish this charge, a great mass of affidavits was taken, some applicable to whole Parishes and some to particular polls, and a mass of counter affidavits was also filled. The general facts proved on this point establishes this: about May, 1874, a military organization known as the White League was established in this State which extended to every Parish in the State and permeated every neighborhood: that the object of this organization was to prevent colored men from voting unless they be controlled to vote the Democratic ticket, and prevent them from holding office; and further to compel Republicans holding office under the present State Government to abdicate their offices, and to prevent the Republican party in this State from organizing with a view of concentrating their party at the late election; and expel white Republicans from the State unless they would desist from organizing the Republican party in this State and withdraw from the active support of that party. The means taken by this White League to accomplish the above purposes are shown to have been by threats that if the colored voters did not vote the Democratic ticket they shoud be expelled from the plantations on which they were farming, be deprived of their crops, be excluded from renting lands hereafter, or of being employed and deprived of rations or credit to obtain them, and leading colored men were threatened with death if they persisted in organizing the Republican party, and white Republicans were threatened with personal violence, prostration in business and socially of themselves and families, and with hanging, if they persisted in organizing the party with a view to the late elections. This organization, in armed bands, in many parishes in the State, carried their threats of personal violence into effect by jailing some Republicans, whipping and ill treating others, and compelling the parish officers under the present State Government to abdicate their offices. This was particularly the case in all the Red River parishes, most of the Teche parishes, and in the parishes between the Red and Ouchita Rivers. All the above acts, resorted to by this White League organization to carry out their purpose, were clear violations of both State and United States laws, and would subject the perpetrators of those acts to imprisonment in States Prison, so odious are they to the people. These acts of intimidation, which prevented a fair, free, and peaceable election in the parishes of St. Mary and Grant, were so general and overwhelming that the Board were compelled to throw out every box in these parishes, and in many other parishes, where there was satisfactory proof that intimidation had been used at designated polls so as to prevent a free and peaceable election at such polls, they were excluded from compilation, as the law requires. When the friends of a political party, such as the White League organization is, to resist the Democratic party, shall clearly and generally violate the laws of the country to control an election in their interest, it is but just and proper that when they are shown to have brought acts to bear on an election that they should not be permitted to profit by it, and such is the intention of the law. The Board, however, in this case did not exclude any poll from computation, except on satisfactory proof that such violation had been perpetrated, and that it had the effect of intimidating a sufficient number of voters to change the result of the election. As all these acts to produce intimidation had been perpetrated in favor of the Democratic party, and against the Republican party, the polls excluded from computation generally gave majorities in favor of the Democratic party, and their exclusion from computation reduced the vote of the party, and in some instances had the effect of returning Representatives and other officers of the opposite party different from the returns made by the Supervisors. This is the natural result of an illegal attempt to accomplish the object aimed at, and is no fault of the Board.

The counsel of the Democratic party protested against the counting of certain Parishes of Natchitoches and Bassier, on the grounds that United States troops were expected at the polls on the day of election, or did actually visit the polls on the day of election, in order to assist the United States Marshal to arrest persons charged with violations of the United States laws, and that in consequence a great number of Democrats did not attend the polls and vote for fear of arrest by the United States troops. Even if such facts had been fully proved, as alleged, we do not see that there was any violation of law in United States troops doing so. Certainly a person charged with a crime against United States law cannot say he is intimidated, and by the fact that the United States Marshal was trying to arrest him, it is his own fault if he is guilty, and he cannot urge his crime as protection, and persons not conscious of their guilt would not flee from the presence of the U. S. Marshal and his possee of soldiers This is preposterous, and we did consider this a good ground of intimidation.

There was returns from the Parish of De Soto by the supervisors of registration as the law required. The persons interested produced the Clerk of the Court with such papers as were by law entrusted to him, and offered them as returns from the Parish. The Board decided that they could not receive and canvass and compile such return. The parties interested, then applied to the proper Court for a mandamus, to compel the Board to receive, canvass and compile these returns, but in open trial, the Court sustained the ruling of the Board. The same principal was acted upon in the Terre Bonne case. There was no supervisor in the Parish of Winn, the one appointed for that Parish, having been expelled, and an unauthorized person assumed to act. They could not recognize such lawlessness. The Board submits to the Legislature and the people of this State the result of their investigation, with a consciousness that they have properly discharged their trust. Signed,

J. MADISON WELLS, President.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Governor Kellogg states that the returns show three Republicans and three Democratic members of Congress in the House, nearly, if not quite a tie, as ex-Governor Hohn and other Conservative Republicans will probably remain neutral.

The Constitutional amendments are declared carried by about 10,000 majority. Bienville Parish, which gave Grant and Kellogg 600 votes in 1872, and Duboclet no vote this year, is not counted; and Grant Parish, the scene of the Colfax massacre, is also thrown out. It is though it gave a small Republican majority.

HAND TO HAND.

A Deadly Recontre—Gov. Warmouth Kills an Editor.

A quarrel took place Saturday morning between ex-Governor Warmouth and Mr. Byerly, proprietor of the New Orleans Bulletin. The latter struck the former with a cane, whereupon Warmouth struck Byerly two or three times severely. Warmouth was arrested.

The difficulty grew out of a controversy between Warmouth and the Bulletin which led to the publication on Friday, by Warmouth, of a card addressed to the manager of the Bulletin, reflecting upon that paper and Mr. Jewell, one of its editors. Governor Warmouth, on Saturday, issued the following statement about the difficulty: "After my card appeared in the Picayune, I was called upon by a friend of Mr. Jewell, who demanded of me an abject apology for the card, which I declined. He then asked me if I would accept a challenge to fight a duel, remarking, at the same time, that it was generally understood that I would not fight. I replied that I would not fight if I could well avoid it; that I was not a fighter and it would be time enough to answer the question about dueling when I was challenged later in the day."

"The affair was confided to our respective friends. They met at eight o'clock Saturday evening and agreed that Jewell and myself should fight in Alabama, Monday morning, the weapons to be pistols and the distance ten paces. These terms having been accepted, I did not, of course apprehend an attack. My understanding of such matters is that antagonists pending a meeting should be courteous, and I was just on the eve of tipping my hat to Mr. Byerly, in front of whom two ladies were walking, the street being crowded, when he struck me with a heavy stick on the head, inflicting the wound you see. He struck me three times when I clinched with him, meantime taking a knife out of my pocket. With my arms around his shoulders I got my hands together and opened the knife. Just then I fell, Byerly falling on me. Soon after we fell a policeman took the knife out of my hand and some of the crowd pulled Byerly off. I understand Byerly has been cut, and I am accused of it."

The Bulletin to-day will publish a statement of an eye witness of the rencontre. The statement differs somewhat from that of Warmouth, as to the cutting. This witness states that the knife was open when drawn, and that two or three stabs were made before they fell. Byerly's wounds were in the left side, just over the hip, one of them being over four inches deep, and indicate the length of the knife blade. Byerly died at 20 minutes past 10.

The Chicago Times' special says that Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to proceed immediately to New Orleans and take command and remain there till the arrival of General Ferry. The order was made Saturday after a meeting of the Cabinet, called especially.

The Louisiana Legislature meets January 4th, when it is expected a stern opposition will be made in the House of Representatives to the rulings of the Returning Board, and to this time prominent persons here are looking with much solicitude.

Blowing Sepoys from a Cannon's Mouth

Professor Seelye, in a recent lecture, gives a different explanation of this famous mode of punishment from that which is often entertained. He says:

It is well for us to understand, when we see the papers, as they occasionally do, taking up the subject of English barbarity, what is the meaning of this "barbarity." I have found persons who supposed the punishment of firing Sepoys from a cannon's mouth meant that Sepoys were actually put inside the cannon and fired out. In reality the victim was put about six feet in front of the cannon, which was heavily loaded with powder alone, and I was told that no person unfamiliar with artillery would have any idea of the minuteness of the fragments into which the body was scattered. This was a great punishment, not on account of the death, or of the manner of death, but because the body was scattered and denied the rites of burial. That is a terrible thing for a Hindoo, and the English report and believe that a rebellion was stopped there just by the sturdy statement of an English officer who said that if there were any signs of mutiny he would subject all mutineers to this punishment, and it can not be doubted that this punishment was the most salutary one, so far as affected the success of England.

Mr. Allyn's gift to Hartford for an Industrial School, reported at $10,000, is ten times that.

The Markets.

Produce Markets

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet and firm 14¾c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and prices are still in buyers favor; receipts 21,000 bbls; sales 8,100 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is quiet and scarcely so firm; receipts 92,000 bu; sales 25,000 bu; 111@112½c for No 2 Chicago; 114@114¾c for No 2 Milwaukee; 119@125c for No 1 spring; 120@125c for winter red western; 128@131c for amber do. Rye is quiet. Corn is heavy and new easier; receipts 150,000 bu; sales 58,000 bu; 95c for old western mixed afloat; 86@87c for new do and yellow. Barley dull and nominal. Oats is a shade firmer; receipts 27,000 bu; sales 27,100 bu: 68@70½c for mixed western; 69@71½c for white do. Pork is dull; $19 50 for new mess. Cut Meats quiet. Beef dull. Lard quiet; 13½c for steam. Whiskey—103½c. Sugar firm. Petroleum—5½c for crude and 11½@11¾c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING Dec. 29.—Flour—The market has been only fairly active and there has been no change in prices. We quote: Fine, $3 50@4 00; Superfine, $4 00@5 00; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $5 50@6 50; Rye, $5 00, and Buckwheat, $6 00.—Wheat—The market has been dull and prices about unchanged, there being a slight upward tendency during the latter part of the week. Spot Amber has been dull, selling at 110½c. In options, seller December and January went at 110½c, seller February 114c, and for seller March 114½c was offered. No. 2 Amber has been inactive and without demand at 103c. There has been scarcely any demand for Extra White Michigan, sellers offering it at 115c; 114½c is bid. No 1 white Michigan remains unchanged at 112c. No 2 white Wabash has been in moderate demand and sold at 114½c. No 3 has had no inquiry. For No 1 Red Wabash 112c was paid. No 2 was a trifle higher at 109½c for Wabash and 108½c for D & M. No 3 Red has been very inactive at 103c. No 2 amber Ills has been disposed of at 107½c. Corn—The market has been, with slight exception, very dull and prices were lower, with spot High-mixed going at 70c, at which figure sellers December and January were obtained. Seller May found buyers at 75½c. Low mixed has been only fairly active and lower at 7@68c. There has been no demand for No Grade; held nominally at 68c. Yellow and White Corn very dull at 70c for old. Oats—The market has been heavy and sales light, with No 1 going at 57½c, No 2 at 56c, Michigan at 56½c, and White at 58½c. Seeds—We quote: Medium Clover, $5 60; Mammoth, $6 10; Timothy, $2 50@2 75; Flax, $1 50 per bushel. Millfeed has been a trifle more active and prices unchanged. We quote: bran at $18 50@19 00 per ton; shorts $19, fine middlings $20 50. Corn meal at $28. Chop Feed $29. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and $21 00 for heavy mess per barrel; 10c for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams—sales at 14c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 14½c for prime in bbls; 15c for prime in kegs and 13c for prime steam per lb; 14½@15c for prime kettle per lb. Beef, $11 00@10 00 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8c for beef and 7½c for mutton per lb. Butter—28@30 for fresh roll, 25@28c for fresh in kegs and 20c for common per lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, at 60@70c; Early Rose, 50@60c, and 40c for common and mixed per bu; Long Pinkeyes, 50c; Mercers and Carters, 40c. Eggs, 25@27c for fresh in barrels and 26@28c in crates, per dozen. Beans, 150 for large white; 165c for small white; 175c for Navy white, per bu. Peas, 150c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 8@9c per lb; ducks, 8@9c; geese, dressed, 7@8c per lb; quail, 120c per doz.; partridge, $2 00@$2 25 per doz.; ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; snipe, 100c, and prairie chickens, $3 50 per doz. Whisky unchanged at 94½c. Higwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@13; Culls Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2 50@4 75 for sawed; shaved, $6 25; Lath $2 25. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@28; Ash lumber, $23; Butternut, $30@35; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—